



**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON  
TURKISH GEOGRAPHY  
SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH II**  
APRIL 20-22, 2018 ALANYA/TURKEY

**ABSTRACTS BOOK**  
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**EDITORS: HAKAN ARIDEMİR-HALİL ADIYAMAN**



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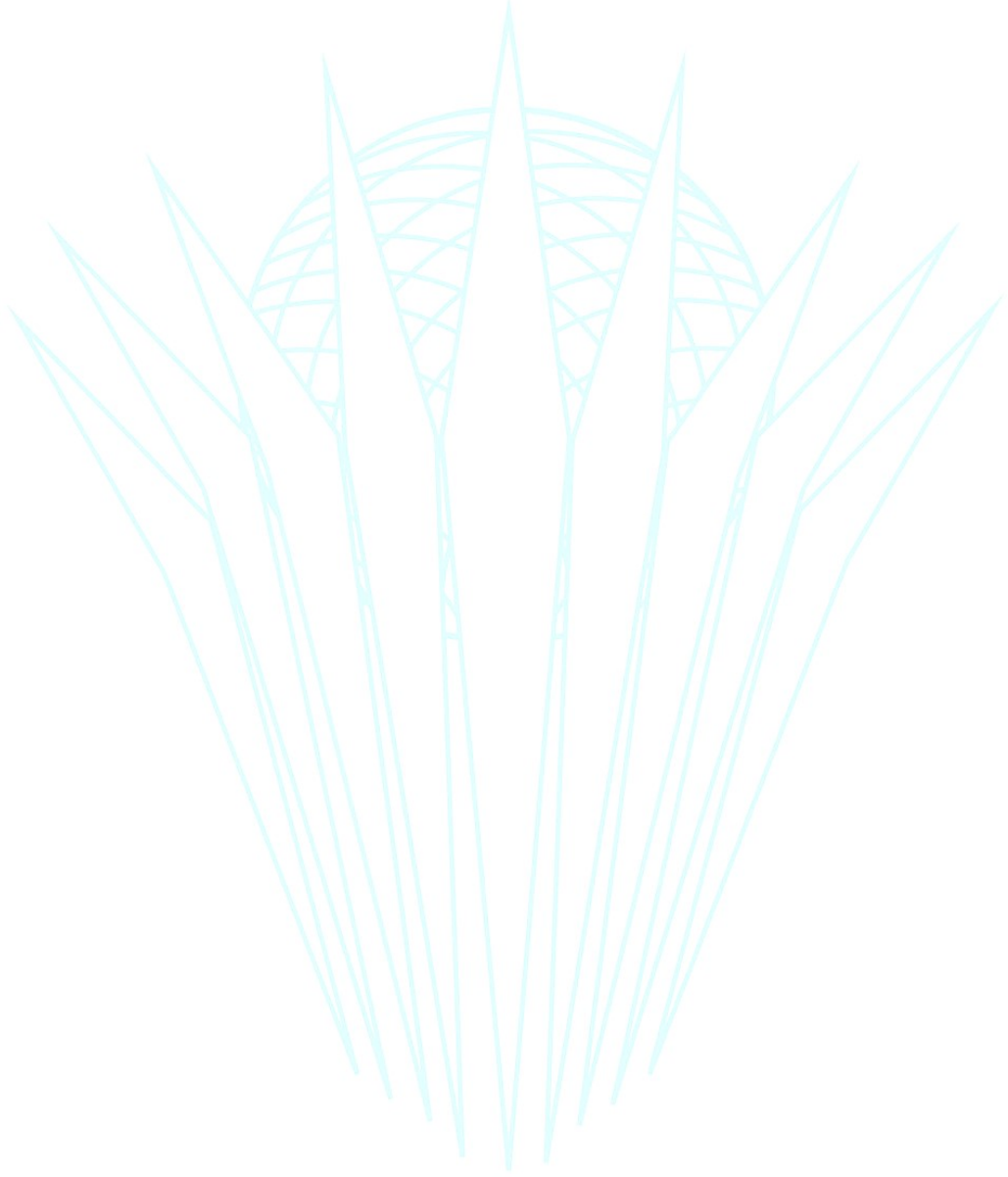
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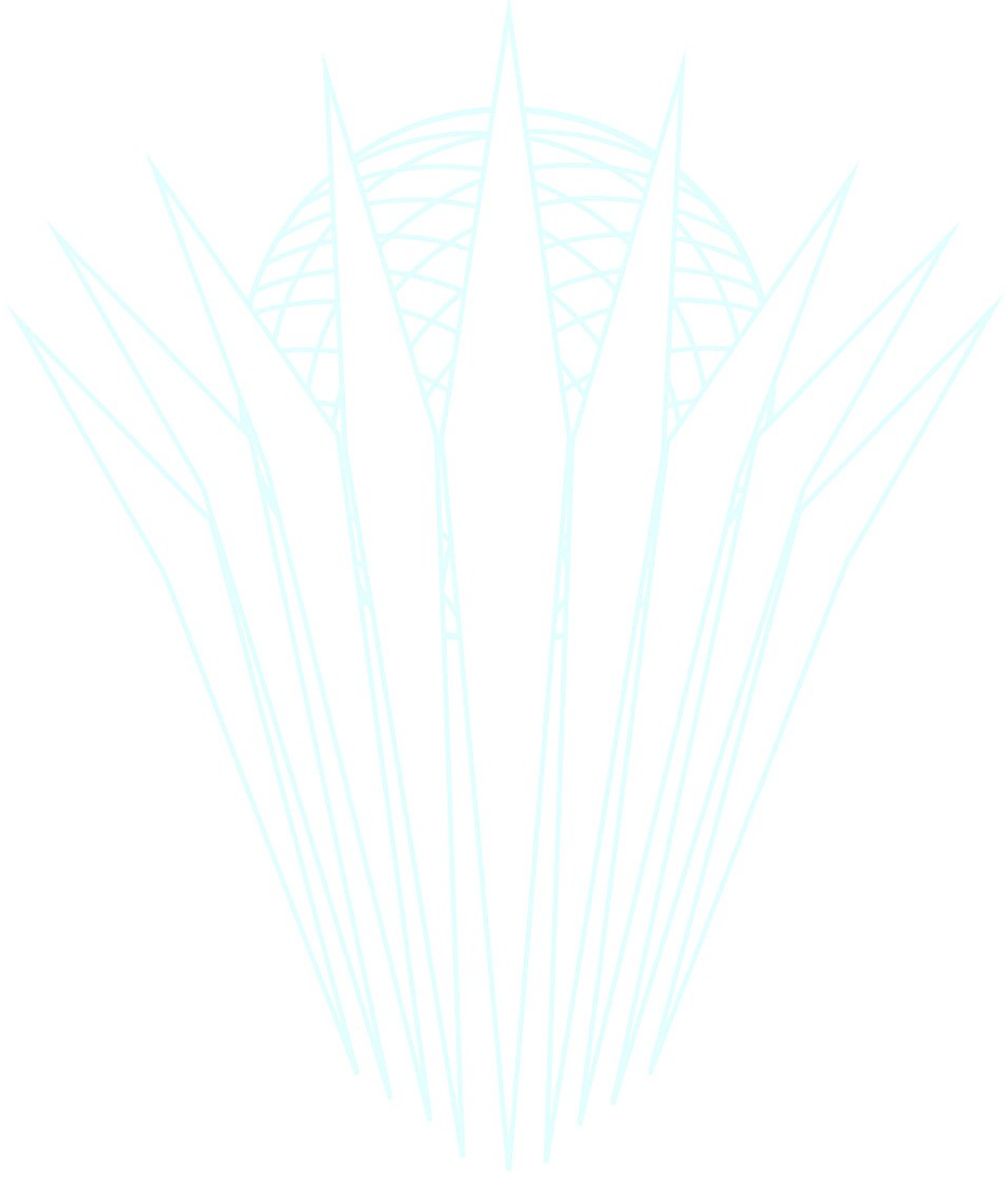
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The purpose of the Congress is to become a common center every year in order to share the work of academicians, their new findings and opinions on regional affairs and problems, and their methods and approaches to these issues. The Congress serves the discovery of trends in academic and intellectual circles. Our Congress will be organized with different themes that are relevant to the Turkish Geography each year. The first of the Congress was held in Tiran / Albania on 11-15 September 2017. The second of the Congress was held in Alanya / Turkey on 20-22 April 2018.

The organizing committee would like to invite you to the International Congress on Turkish Geography Social Sciences Research III which will be held between September, 03-11, 2018 in Almaty/Kazakhstan. The congress presentation languages are Turkish, Turkish dialects, English, French, Russian and Arabic.

We would like to thank all the stakeholders who contributed to us with their participation and presentations.

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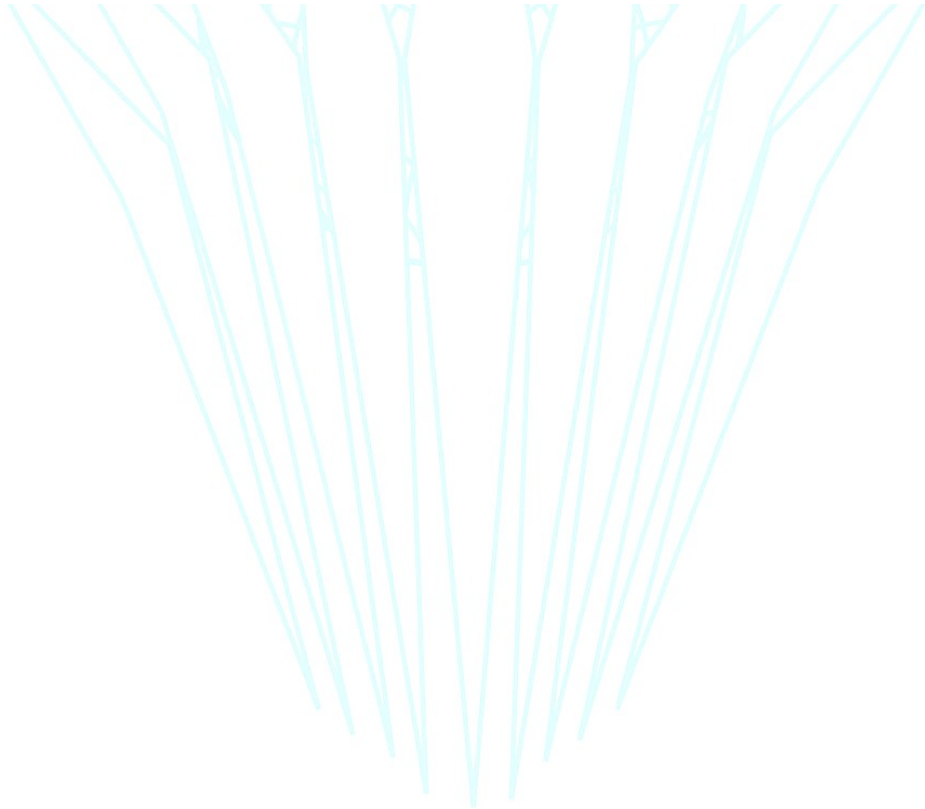
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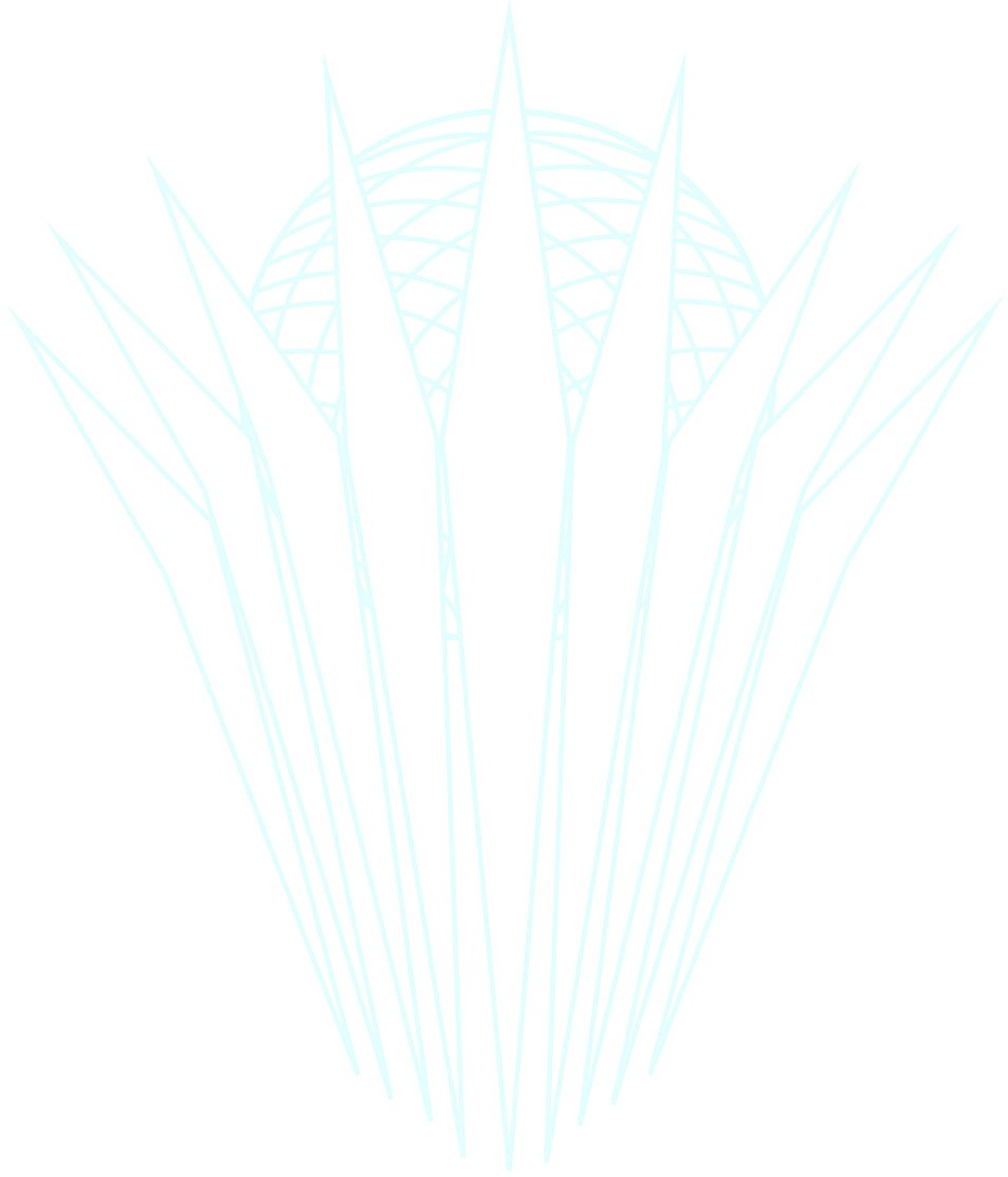




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## THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR (Dumlupınar University)  
Expert Meliha ÇINAR (Dumlupınar University)

The importance of international trade continues to increase today. Trade by sea constitutes 80% of total trade. The most important routes of maritime trade are the canals and throats that we call artificial and natural watercourse. The purpose of channel samples in the world is to shorten the trade route to provide cost and time savings. With time, it is desired to increase count of these waterways which are the main examples are the Suez, Panama, and Kiel canals. Nicaragua Canal is among the planned channels to construct. The canal is planned as the shortest transit line between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. The canal creates an alternative transit point to the Panama Canal. This work will analyze the national and international dimensions of the strategic importance of the Nicaragua Canal.

Keywords: International Waterway, Regime of Passage, Nicaragua Canal, Central America

## THE ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ISRAELI CANAL PROJECT

Asst. Prof. Dr. Hakan ARIDEMİR (Dumlupınar University)  
Expert Meliha ÇINAR (Dumlupınar University)

Today, more than 80 percent of international trade is done by sea routes. The most important routes of sea trade are the channels and straits that we call as artificial and natural canals and waterways. The purpose of channels is to shorten the trade routes and provide profit from time and cost. With time, it is desired to increase count of these waterways which are the main examples are the Suez, Panama, and Kiel canals. The Israeli Canal is among the planned canals to construct. The Canal Project is a project involving Jordan, Israel, and the Palestinian Territory. The canal is described as a project to prevent the drying of the Dead Sea, which is located within the borders of Jordan and as a solution to the water problem in the region. In this study, the national and international dimensions of Israeli Canal's economic, environmental and strategic importance will be analyzed.

Keywords: International Waterway, Israeli Canal, Dead Sea, Red Sea



## A CASE STUDY FOR CREATING A LEADING SCALE ON THE DETERMINATION OF TRANSITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY VALUES OF MANAGERS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hakan KARA (Dumlupınar University)

Apart from universal values (peace, democracy, human appraisal, etc.), there are subjective values of each community. While a value is generally accepted within the society, the same value does not exist in the value memory of another society. In both cases, the formation and classification of values are the result of cultural structures of societies. The classification of different values will facilitate understanding of the direction of value trends. In this study, a classification was tried to be done by using the value tendencies that we call traditionalism and contemporary. For this, a scale consisting of thirty items of Likert type (5) was created. The scale is based on the values of society, family, place of living, adherence to the law, cooperation and relationships, admiration for example people and past, team, title and loyalty, respect for innovation, inspiration, change, opportunism, skepticism, religion, error, authority, male role, fatalism, risk-taking, decision making, faithful patience, giving importance to opinions, attitudes towards localities and genders. Scale, measuring the power of traditional and contemporary values trends, has been tried out provinces in Turkey. Scale, chambers of commerce and industry, students and so on to managers (upper, middle and lower). It is also possible to attach a document (business card, stamp) indicating that the scale sheet has been made on the relevant sheet. A total of 6518 scales were obtained from eighty nails (one not reached). The internal consistency of scale was calculated as  $\alpha$ : .813.

Keywords: Traditionalism, Contemporary, Scala, Managers

## CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO GDP IN SMALL ISLAND COUNTRIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ercan YAŞAR (Dumlupınar University)

Tourism is one of the major sources of income for all the countries of the world. Especially for the island countries, it has a particular importance. Their location, combined with natural and cultural resources, provides a strong competitive advantage to the island countries. Over the past decade, the number of international tourists visiting small island countries has grown faster than many countries. The tourism sector accounts for more than one quarter of GDP for many island countries and more than half of its exports. For this reason, tourism has a central significance in the sustainable development of the island countries. The adoption of sustainable tourism practices has had a supportive effect on the growth and development processes for many small islands. Some countries have moved out from the Less Developed Countries (LDC) category thanks to the tourism sector. In this study, the economic structures of the small island countries and why the tourism sector is more important than other sectors for the development of these countries will be discussed.

Keywords: Island Countries, Tourism, Less Developed Countries.



## DETERMINATION OF TRADE PATTERNS IN DEVELOPED- DEVELOPING AND LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ercan YAŞAR (Dumlupınar University)

It is commonly accepted in the literature that countries with similar income and similar size have similar patterns of economic structure and resource distribution. In the well-known works of Kuznets, Chenery et al., it is no doubt that this finding should also be applied to external trade. However, as far as we know, relevant analyzes are limited, particularly at the level of developing countries, and especially at the level of Emerging Markets. The simple reason why Chenery-Kuznets's "pattern" work is not done for trade is the lack of data. Thanks to the United Nations and the World Bank, this gap is now filled. Perhaps a more fundamental reason is that theorists have not concentrated their attention on per capita income and population until recently, which are among the important determinants of trade. In this study, trade patterns are analyzed for a panel of 165 countries in the period 1999-2015. Foreign trade data used in the analysis are taken from the World Bank's trade statistics database (WITS), with the classification of HS 1988/92.

Keywords: Trading Patterns, Export, Import, GDP Per Capita

## THE DETERMINATORS OF THE SAVING DEFICIT: AN APPLICATION ON TURKEY

Ahmet OĞUZ (Karabük University)

Savings are mentioned as the unconsumed part of the revenue. In that way many models explaining the consumption levels also explains the savings level. From theoretical and practical literature; economic growth, demographic factors (population's age distribution, educated population rate, the average retirement period...etc) the variety of financial instruments, real interest rates, inflation rate, financial rates of return and current account balance are the macroeconomic indicators of the private sector savings.

The aim of this study is to determine the relation degree and direction between the macro indicators and savings by identifying the factor that influence domestic savings in Turkey. With the secondary database covering 1975 - 2016 period, VAR Analyze and Johansen Cointegration Methodology is used in the study. According to the preliminary results; the level of private sector savings is directly proportional to the growth rate, retired population ratio and real interest rates and indirectly proportional to the current account deficit, inflation rate and financial rates of return. From the results the action that can be taken to increase the savings rate analyzed. Political advices that can be applied for the national economy is developed as a contribution for the applied literature.

Keywords: Macro Economics, Savings, VAR, Turkey

## EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON ECONOMY AND DEVELOPMENT WITH USING MARKOV REGIME SHIFT TECHNIQUE

Ahmet OĞUZ (Karabük University)

Üzeyir AYDIN (Dokuz Eylül University)

Oğuz KARA (Düzce University)

Economic theory asserts that there is a connection between education level and efficiency/productivity, and an individual contributes to his society within the framework of the received education. In addition, it is accepted that the quality level of educational activities affect the quality of the economic, social, political and cultural development in the individual's own community. Researches revealed that there is a linear relationship between education level and components of development which are economic growth, political and social development. Human resources have a great contribution to especially social improvement and according to this economic development. In this context, aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of education in economy and development in Turkey. In order to achieve this goal the effect of human capital on economic growth were examined by the technique of Markov Regime Shift.

Keywords: Markov Regime Shift, Human Resource, Education, Economic Growth

## **ADAPTATION PROBLEM OF THE STUDENTS WHO CAME TO LEARN FROM TURKISH REPUBLICS AND RELATIVE GROUPS TO SAKARYA UNIVERSITY**

Lec. Gülbařak YERLI (Sakarya University)

Differences may occur between the lifestyles and expectations of the students who came to learn from Turkish republics and relative groups to Sakarya University. Every year, the number of students who come to Sakarya University to learn from Turkish Republics and Relative Communities is increasing. These students, who come from countries with different geography, socio-economic and cultural structures, can experience problems in the adaptation process. The aim of this study is to determine the adaptation problem of the students who came to learn from Turkish republics and relative groups to Sakarya University. This research, which is a research study which is a descriptive and evaluative study, was carried out on 65 students who came to learn from Turkish Republics and Relative Groups to Sakarya University. The reason for the relatively low number of these students and the fact that the entire universe is accessible no sample was taken. The data were collected by a questionnaire developed in accordance with the purpose of the research by the researcher. The obtained data were processed and analyzed by SPSS (10.0) program.

Keywords: Adaptation Problem, Turkish Republics, Relative Groups, Student

## LEGAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR STUDENTS WHO CAME TO LEARN FROM TURKISH REPUBLICS AND RELATIVE GROUPS

Lec. Gülbaşak YERLI (Sakarya University)

During the 1990s, in the bipolar world order changed and Turkey was an important country in Eurasia. In this period Turkey established a close relation with Turkish Republics and relatives groups. Turkey made very significant legislation, especially in the field of education. The aim of the Turkey was to support these countries. In this process, the Great Student Project and Turkey scholarships are the most important works projects. The aim of this study is to investigate the legal arrangements for students who came to learn from Turkish republics and relative groups. In addition, this research provides information about institutions and organizations that provide services to students. This study has been prepared by process analysis and descriptive method based on the related literature.

Keywords: Turkish Republics, Relative Groups, Legal Arrangements

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAX INDICATORS IN TURKEY AND OECD COUNTRIES

Res.Asst. Mehmet Sadık AYDIN (Mardin Artuklu University)

Even if the functions of the state are defined in modern sense, the basic function of the state is mainly to minimize the needs of its citizens. The state is turning to the search for resources while addressing the needs of its citizens. As a result of this search, the most basic resource in the hands of the state is considered as tax. Thanks to the tax, the state is clearing the needs of its citizens; the citizenship of the citizens can be strengthened. From this point of view, taxpayers constitute one of the most important issues for the state. Tax systems can vary between countries. In some countries indirect taxes are predominant, while in others, direct taxes are weightier. The different structure of tax systems can also affect citizens' payment agenda. While tax collection is easier in fair tax systems, tax collection can be difficult in relatively less fair tax systems. Therefore, countries have to consider these factors when designing tax systems. In this study, these factors will be discussed in the light of Turkey's tax system and tax structure indicators, the current situation in the OECD countries will be analyzed. Information about the advantageous and disadvantaged position will be emphasized on the policy that can be applied to turn disadvantaged issues into advantages. As a result of the study, presented contributing to the incomes policy in Turkey is aimed to increase tax collection and tax performance.

Keywords: Tax, Tax Systems, Taxes in OECD Countries



## THE DEVELOPMENT OF INSURANCE RELATIONS IN AZERBAIJANI AGRARIAN SECTOR AND WORLD EXPERIENCE

Lec. Jafar JAFAROV (Azerbaijan State Agricultural University)

There are own specific characteristics of the agricultural insurance in each country. Thus, agricultural insurance system is unable to operate in the field of inefficiencies production in none of these countries. This result shows that insurance protection develops in denial direction of subjective factors which affects the income of agricultural production and full accounting of objective risk cases.

Agriculture is a main source of income for rural communities in many developing countries, as well as in Azerbaijan. Agriculture is considered as a risky area for all countries. Steady rains, hail, frost are able to destroy the farmer's effort all the time. The farmer has the right to compensate for the damages only through insurance. In Azerbaijan, insurance activity in the agrarian sector can not become a functioning mechanism.

Amendments and additions were made to the law of Azerbaijan Republic "On stimulation of insurance in agriculture" in 2013, signed in 2003. [2, p.23] The main purpose of the law is to ensure the participation of the state in the insurance of agricultural producers' natural disaster, and to strengthen the economic basis of the guarantees for damages from insurance events. Property rights related to not genetically modified agricultural products, farm animals, bee families, as well as buildings, constructions, installations, and so on are considered as insurance objects. The law states that these facilities are insured against fire, hail, flood, storm, frost, lightning strikes, earthquakes, landslides and other cases. But it seems that insurance companies operating in Azerbaijan are not interested in farming insurance. [4, p.16]

Farmers, as well as insurance companies are unsatisfied with agrarian insurance. However, the insurance mechanism has not been developed yet. Therefore, the Strategic Road Map on the development and processing of agricultural products in the Republic of Azerbaijan provides comprehensive measures to develop agricultural insurance. [1, p.4] Two key mechanisms of radical development of agrarian insurance will be applied. Since the agricultural sector is a risky area, the Agricultural Insurance Fund will be established to cover the risks. Thus, the activities of market participants in this area will be encouraged.

In the modern world, there are various systems of agricultural insurance which are differentiated by state support in the world, differing in the degree of government involvement in the insurance system, which differ from one another to the state and other participants. Thus, in Greece the insurance system is mainly organized by the state. The government collects insurance premiums through its own insurance companies, manages the program and ensures the payment of damages. Private insurance companies are only engaged in insuring the non-insured crops in the state system. [3,p.18]

In France, agricultural crops are insured against all other natural disasters, except hail (all crops) and thunderstorm (cereals, grape, sunflower, legumes). Although there is a insurance of frostbite in viticulture from the FNGCA state fund (Fonds National de Garantie des Calamités Agricoles), the subsidies also are guaranteed. To obtain financial assistance, it is necessary to submit an official document confirming the damage caused by the natural disaster. The farmer must have a presentation about his own buildings' fire insurance. Compensation is then paid to ensure that harvesting from a natural disaster is at least 27% of the planned level and a total loss of 14% on the farm. If the level of financial assistance is differentiated depending on the amount of damage and insured for hail risk, then aid can be increased by 5-10%.

However, the procedure for obtaining this subsidy is long and complicated. In many cases, farmers can receive assistance 1-2 years later. The amount of assistance usually does not exceed 45% of the loss.

In Italy, for assistance from the National Agriculture Fund, the farm must settle in the area where the disaster occurred, and damage should not be less than 35% of the product. Risks subsidized by the Italian government are as follows: hail, somewhat frost, wind and drought. It seems that in Italy, agrarian insurance is not so stimulated by the state. There is a need for further analysis as there is extensive information on the formation of agrarian insurance in Spain.

In Spain, the agricultural insurance system has developed much more than in other European countries. The agrarian sector is insured from all natural disasters and subsidized by the state.

Subsidies are provided on more fully integrated segments, called transactions, which include cereals, legumes, rioja grape and lanzarote onion. Lanzarote is insured for hail, fire, flood, frost, rain, water flood, diseases and pests. [5, p.57]

The main purpose of agricultural insurance in Spain is to compensate the income of the agricultural producers in the regions where the natural and climatic conditions are negative. Therefore, insurance payment can not be considered an additional form of income. It guarantees only the stability of agrarian entrepreneurship when natural disasters occur. As in other countries, agrarian insurance is provided by the public and private agencies in Spain. That is why the agrarian insurances are called mixed insurance. The base of the agrarian insurance system was based on legislative acts adopted in this area in 1978-1979. State functions of insurance are implemented by the State Agency for Agricultural Insurance under the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The Agency cooperates with Spanish Association of Insurance Institutions - Agroseguo representing all insurance companies operating in the country. I consider that creation of such an Agency needs to be established next to the Ministry of Agriculture in the country.

In Spain, the reinsurance association established by the Ministry of Economy and Finance operates outside the above-mentioned companies. As a compulsory reinsurance by the association, the state guarantees the solvency of the entire system in accordance with existing legislation. Despite the voluntary nature of the agrarian insurance system in Spain, the commitment of government regulation of agrarian complex insurance is essentially compulsory. If producers in agrarian fields refuse to compulsory insurance, they are out of state aid in other areas of agriculture. In this case, agrarian producers are only able to get help from private companies in Agroseguo.

Research of Germany's experience in agrarian insurance is also of great interest. In Germany, annually 1 million euros is allocated for compensation of damage to agricultural property. Financial aid is paid to the damages caused by subsoil, strong flood and other natural disasters.

In order to earn the right to receive assistance from agricultural producers, their personal funds and borrowings should be spent entirely. As a rule damage cannot exceed 5850 Euros. Financing is either a loan aid (subsidy for lowering the cost of a bank loan) or a natural disaster form (which does not require a subsidy recovery). [6, p.71]

In Austria, a fund was formed to compensate for the damage caused by natural disasters. The fund repaid 25% of the insurance premium, and 25% - federal budget. The remaining 50% is paid to the insurance company by the farmer.

Hail for plants and frost including only for grapes and plants planted in desert conditions are taken as a subsidized risk in Austria. To get help, the farmer must submit a document certified by the expert on the insured accident. In this case damage to the agricultural enterprise should not exceed 1090 euros. There are no legal norms to get help, and it can only be issued if funds are available.

In the United States, large-scale legislative acts in the field of agriculture were adopted in the 1930s after the "great depression". There are more than 20 insurance systems in the

US. Each year, \$ 6 billion is allocated to the dotation of prices in agriculture. Revenue insurance system &#40;Incomeprotection&#41; to protect against price fluctuations in the United States has been introduced since 1996. The Ministry of Agriculture deals with these issues, and other types of insurance are carried out by private insurance companies. Research shows that the US currently has a subsidized agricultural product insurance program (MPCI-Multiple Peril Crop Insurance). The product insurance program is a good example of the successful collaboration between government agencies and private organizations. Insurance payments over the program are more than \$ 30 million annually. Starting from 1981 all insurance transactions are conducted through the software. State subsidies on the program pay compensation to agents for the work of insurers and all expenses for the settlement of losses. All subsidies are covered by the Department of Agriculture's Risk Management Agency. The amount of agrarian products grown every year in the United States is over \$ 100 billion. The annual insurance premium for the program is \$ 2.5 billion, and the state subsidy program - \$ 1.25 billion. In addition to the cost of implementing the program since 2001, some of the insurance premiums are also subsidized (from 38% to 67% depending on the level of insurance premiums). The majority of the program's participants are fully covered by insurance policies, both of which can be compensated for as a result of the loss. However, insurance payments for some agricultural products are only made for risks that are known earlier (frost for citrus fruits, hail for the grapes in the ripening phase etc.). During the contract, the risk assessment is carried out on the basis of the ten year individual statistics of the farmer. In this case, the insurance payment can be carried out within the range of 50-85% for average productivity for the period covered by the insurer's decision.

Analysis of the results in 2000 years program in the US showed that 39% of the insurance premiums involved were the insurance policies of the product itself: the cost of the product itself and the cost of the product or the income insurance.

The US has a comprehensive insurance system for agricultural risks. The role of the state here is as follows: 1) subsidizing insurance premiums; 2) payment of administrative expenses of insurance companies to carry out insurance coverage; 3) payment of insurance policies by agents; 4) securing reinsurance risks. As a result, 2/3 part of the lands used for agriculture in the country are insured by this system.

In Canada, the state also provides assistance and help to farmers, not only actively participating in the implementation of insurance programs (for example, the collection of funds on special bank accounts for years of poor productivity, etc.). The Canadian federal government and provincial governance organizations subsidize 25% of insurance premiums and 50% of the administrative expenses of the insurers in the product insurance program.

Thus, the analysis shows that in each country the agrarian insurance market has its own specific features. Thus, in none of these countries, the agricultural insurance system can not operate in the field of inefficient production. This conclusion shows that insurance protection is developing in the direction of an objective deficiency of subjective factors that affect the full accounting of objective risk events and agricultural production revenues. [7]

First of all, Russia's experience is of greater interest in this field. In Russia, the process of insurance of agricultural risks in line with market mechanisms has begun to form since 1966. In these years a number of measures have been taken to develop the insurance market in Russian agricultural sector. Taking into account the experience of agrarian insurance in the US, France, Spain and Canada, the concept of the formation of a rural insurance system has been prepared. Based on this concept, the Federal project on state regulation of the Agrarian Industry Complex (AIC) was developed and the formation of the agrarian insurance market was reflected in a separate article. As the development of this law, the Russian Federation Government Decree on State Regulation of Insurance in Agrarian Industry was adopted in 1998. According to this decision, half of the risks to agricultural crops are covered by agricultural producers and 50% to the insurers through



the state budget. The Russian government may differentiate the size of insurance premiums by plants and regions. Government insurance assistance to agricultural producers is put on the state agents appointed by the Government of the Russian Federation. The terms and conditions for the organization of insurance of agricultural producers' state insurance, the rules for assessing the insurance value of the products accepted for insurance, the term of the insurance contracts, the conditions for the formation of additional insurance reserves are regulated by the government. [8]

Taking into account the experience of foreign countries mentioned above, I would like to note the following suggestions. In our country, the agrarian sector must be insured against all natural disasters and subsidized by the state. The scope of the agrarian insurance should be expanded and the insurance fund should be created. Climate plays an important role here because agriculture is a high-risk area. For this purpose, the Ministry of Agriculture together with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources should create a database of long-term information on climate data and natural disasters, animal and plant diseases and productivity indicators to effectively evaluate the insurance risks in the country. As in the practice of Spain, the union of insurance companies representing all insurance companies operating in the agrarian sector must be upheld. I think that such an agency should be established next to the Ministry of Agriculture.

Keywords: Insurance Relations, Insurance System, Reinsurance, Compensation, Insurance Accident, Agricultural Insurance, Insurance Fund.

## **BUDGETING PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES FOR THESE DEVIATIONS IN TURKEY**

Res.Asst. Mehmet Sadık AYDIN (Mardin Artuklu University)

Budgetes are special laws in which the income and expense accounts of the computer are tracked. The incomes and expenses that governments will earn over a period are determined by budget. The fact that the budget takes the approval of the parliament and the budgets are not approved shows the importance of the de facto endowment budgets of the governments. There are rules to consider when creating budgets. These are referred to in the literature as budgeting principles and there is a requirement that these principles be taken into account when creating budgets. Even if they vary periodically, they are generally adopted by the same separation. Alignment with these principles is also important in terms of government performance. The more deviations from these principles, the more likely it is that the governments have an unsuccessful performance in terms of budget implementation. For example, a government that sets targets will deviate from the budgeting principles if it can not keep these goals constantly, which results in a decrease in the confidence of the government by the actors in the economy. In Turkey in the nineties it was generally observed in this case. After the implementation of fiscal discipline, it is assumed that the situation evolved relatively positively. This study will provide theoretical knowledge about budgeting principles, post-fiscal discipline will be analyzing the situation compliance with budgeting principles in Turkey and the positive and negative situations will be created during the implementation of this government's policies will be analyzed.

Keywords: Budget, Budgeting Principles, Turkish Budget System



## EUROPEAN UNION'S ENERGY POLICIES AND TURKEY IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL CHANGES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali AYATA (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)

Today, it is not accurate to say that the agenda of international relations can be constructed solely on military power and security or on economic relations. This is because international system has extensively developed and become more complicated. Besides the fact that various actors have a role in the system, several structural changes have also emerged in it. Besides the military and politic factors of power, the importance of economic and technologic factors of ithave also gained ground. The foreign policies of states and the power struggles among them started to include the natural resources based oppositions. The energy dimension of that struggle has become a strategic factor that directs economic and political development and brought energy geopolitics into the forefront. Energy constitutes one of the most important subjects of 21st century and annual energy production-consumption quantities are regarded as one of the fundamental measuresfor the countries' level of development. Together with globalization; increase in population, technological development, industrialization and urbanization make energy more strategic. The unfair distribution of strategically important energy resources of petroleum and natural gas has placed the energy among the primary objectives of foreign policies of states. For this reason, in order to hold the energy resources that are limited and unevenly distributed, power struggles among the actors are occurred. The subject of this study is related to how much the European Union will need Turkey in order to provide the energy security and diversify its energy supplies. Besides, in that regard the question of how the membership of Turkey to the European Union will be effective on the Union's energy supply security is discussed. Having been located between one of the world's biggest energy consumer, the EU, and the world's most important energy reserves, the Middle East and Caspian region, as an energy corridor the influence of Turkey to EU's energy supplysecurity will be examined.

Keywords: EU, Globalization, Energy Policies, Energy Supply Security

## THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE REFERENDUM AND ITS POTENTIAL CONSEQUENCES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali AYATA (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)  
Lec. Büşra ÇELİKÖZ (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)

It is obvious that, the United Kingdom was the one of the most important members during its membership both politically and economically. The United Kingdom that has perceived European Integration as a movement of regional economic cooperation, that has put reservations about some issues after its membership to the union, and that has not participated the policies of the union; has succeeded to take advantage of that situation for many years. The United Kingdom has brought about an increase especially in business opportunities in and around London where is the center of finance capital, service sector and tourism. Brexit is such a complicated process that it is extremely difficult to either define it clearly or estimate its prospective trajectory. Following two or three years, we are going to witness a chess game like controversial process that is open to renegotiate, played with uncertain rules and in which the number of partners will probably increase. From the viewpoint of England, the referendum has left behind a divided country. While the youth and urban population especially in Scotland and North Ireland were preferring to stay in the EU, older and less educated population living outside the metropolitan district have voted for the exit. After the referendum, the rest of the Europe was in shock and stayed in an insecure environment. While the political landscape and climate have changed evidently by the results of the referendum, political conjuncture has importance in shaping the Britain's structural problems and EU's attitude towards such developments. From this viewpoint, this result reveals the existing contradiction in EU integration. In other words, the strong support to European integration evolves to a European skepticism in the eyes of the losers of globalization and this situation creates an area that is manipulated by the ethnocentric and xenophobic parties. In this sense, this study tries to find the answers to these following three questions: How has the Brexit come true, while the economic benefits of EU membership for England are obvious? What are the alternatives of full EU membership for the United Kingdom? How will be the EU's attitude in the negotiations with England?

Keywords: European Union, United Kingdom, Integration, Brexit

## **AZERBAIJAN'S PIONEER IN THE TIME OF MODERNIZATION: HACI ZEYNEL ABIDIN TAGIYEV**

Ins.PhD. Ümit AKIN (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)

XIX. Since the middle of the century, modernization studies in Azerbaijan have begun to accelerate. This acceleration is manifested in fields such as industry, literature, art, theater, and printing. Especially, when Azerbaijan's petroleum is sold to foreign markets in Baku, Azerbaijan's face starts to change. Although the attempt to prevent the creation of the Azerbaijani riches by the Russian embargo has been tried to be prevented, some wealthy people have emerged thanks to the oil. At the head of these is Haji Zeynel Abidin Tagiyev, well-known among all Russian Muslims. Tagiyev is neither an educator nor an artist. He is a volunteer who spent his life in the cause of Azerbaijan and the Muslims of Russia. In addition to helping contribute to the modernization of Muslims such as institutions for institutions of education, press activities, charity, they also provided financial support to the public. Tagiyev, who believed that the progress of the Muslim world would be through women, opened the first girl in 1901 in Baku. It has been a burden for Azerbaijan to rise from darkness to darkness. We work with XIX. We will try to evaluate the contributions made by Azerbaijan since the middle of the century.

Keywords: Azerbaijan, Modernization, Tagiyev, Russian Muslims

## WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS AND HEALTH

Asst.Prof.Dr. Funda ÖZPULAT (Selçuk University)

Introduction: Rural areas are places where traditional opportunities are predominant, with limited livelihoods, low income and education. The woman's place is home and her primary duty is to look after her husband and her children by doing housework. At the same time, unpaid family workforce status in rural areas, women constituting a large part of the agriculture active population are pushed out of the labor market due to their lack of skills and illiteracy, or they operate in traditional agricultural jobs.

There are big differences in the access and utilization of the rural people in the health services compared to those living in the city. The gender hierarchy creates a structure in which women are particularly disadvantaged in terms of economic, social and political opportunities and access to gentleness and these disadvantages become apparent in the distribution of health risks, access to health services and health status.

Objective: The purpose of this compilation is to demonstrate the health status of women in rural areas and the level of access to health services.

Findings: Women's health is one of the important factors affecting both child and family health. Women's health is adversely affected at some age. The most common health problems are related to the reproductive and reproductive characteristics of women. The gynecological problems experienced during this period increase the rates of morbidity and mortality in women. In addition, depending on the lack of access to health services; the treatment of health problems such as high cholesterol, diabetes, hypertension, back and back pain and infectious diseases can not be done completely, health education programs that can provide awareness about diseases can not be implemented effectively, family planning and maternal and child health services are not sufficiently achieved.

Conclusion: In mobile health care applications, the characteristics of rural areas, the needs of women's health care and health education and the programs to be implemented with the concept of "on-site service" can provide important contributions to the early detection of many problems and to the promotion and improvement of the health of women in rural areas.

Keywords: Rural Area, Women, Health Services



## THE EFFECT OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONCEPT OF SOVEREIGNTY

Lec. Büşra ÇELİKÖZ (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)

Some political developments after the Second World War led to a shift in the understanding of sovereignty from the 1648 Westphalia Agreement, in which the state played a dominant role. One of the most important developments affecting this change is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Although this declaration is not legally binding under international law, it is quickly and widely adopted by the vast majority of states in terms of its value. This has been a significant development that will both pave the way for nation states to limit human rights to their actions and procedures in their domestic laws and to establish supranational structures for the protection of human rights to be established later. Therefore, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is regarded as an important milestone in the context of the legal systems of human rights.

The concept of classical sovereignty developed by Bodin, Hobbes and Rousseau was valid for the period when absolute monarchy administrations were intense that power was absolute and irreducible. However, the steps taken in the direction of democratization later required the necessity of modern sovereignty and the restraint of the powers of the sovereign. In the formation of this thought, a number of developments, both internal and external, played an important role. Until the developments in human rights after Second World War, human rights were perceived as national. Indeed, the interest of a state in the infringement of human rights within another state was incompatible with the sovereignty of states. Thus, states determine how they treat their nationals and the intervention of another state at this point is not considered legitimate. The national interests for nation states before universal values and the compromises of the powers of sovereignty have caused human rights to be seen as a thoroughly domestic matter of law. But as a result of the painful consequences of the two world wars, this situation has changed and human rights have become an international issue, not just as a matter of domestic law. The purpose of working in this context is; is the evaluation of the effects of the concept of sovereignty on the transformation process of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular in the process of transformation and human rights with the human rights, the rule of law and supranational institutions.

Keywords: Human Rights, Sovereignty, United Nations, Nation State.



## PROBLEMS FACING THE STATE OF LAW DUE TO GLOBAL TERRORISM

Lec. Büşra ÇELİKÖZ (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali AYATA (Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University)

There is no international consensus on the meaning of terrorism. The inability to make a common definition on the international level has also led to the development of different political practices against terrorism and the different definitions of terrorism according to their political conjunctures within different time periods in the direction of their own political interests. The fact that the frame of the concept of terror is not drawn clearly shows that the state of law is struggling with terrorism. Because law requires concrete measures to be able to take measures or struggle. Along with the globalization of terrorism, acts of violence that have taken place have gained national dimension and terror has taken its place as an international, non-state and illegal actor in the global system. Having benefited from the factual and practical bases of globalization, terror has begun to act after this point, which will deeply influence the international system and even break it. The most concrete example of this was the attacks on September 11, 2001 in the United States. After this date, a new era began at the point of combating terrorism and terrorism.

Societies and states are constantly living under threat and threat with the globalization of terrors. The policies followed by this situation also reduce the comforts of life of the societies. Particularly, the confrontation of societies with security or democracy is causing the erosion of the very nature of the rule of law. Because human life is a matter of concern, security is the more prevalent part of the scale. Apparently, the policies applied to ensure security also mean that many fundamental rights and freedoms are waived. On the other hand, it is striking that states that are trying to take measures with such methods, namely anti-democratic practices, with pressure and violence, can not succeed at the point of preventing it despite fighting against terror for so many years. Terror has not been brought under control, but on the contrary it has caused new terrorist organizations to appear. In this context, a meticulous approach at the point of fundamental rights and freedoms will be a more accurate and effective way of combating terrorism with a legitimate practice, a democratic and liberal constitutional system. The purpose of our work in this context is; is the examination of the problems faced by the states of law in the fight against terrorism and countermeasures against terrorism as terrorism becomes global.

Keywords: Globalization, Global Terror, State of Law.

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NURSING STUDENTS' VIOLENT TENDENCIES AND GENDER PERCEPTIONS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Funda ÖZPULAT (Selçuk University)

**Objective:** This study was planned to determine the relationship between university students' violence tendencies and gender perceptions.

**Material and Methods:** The universe of the study is composed of 290 students at Nursing Department of a Health School. Data were collected between November 28, 2016 and December 26, 2016, and the study was conducted with 220 students voluntarily agree to participate in the research. The data obtained at the end of the study were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package program. In addition to the descriptive statistical calculations, Mann-Whitney U Test, Kruskal Wallis Test and Spearman Correlation Analysis were applied.

**Results:** The age of students participating in the study ranged from 17 to 25 and it is seen that their age average was  $20.22 \pm 1.43$ . The average score of the Violence Tendency Scale was  $38.86 \pm 9.33$ , and the average score of the Gender Perception Scale was  $91.36 \pm 16.83$ . There is a statistically significant difference between students' genders and gender perceptions.

**Conclusion:** When the relationship between students' violence tendencies and gender perceptions is examined, it is found that there is a significant relationship in the negative direction. Nursing students have particular importance not only they are adult individuals of the future but also they constitute the professional health power that can reach many disadvantaged groups. Integrating subjects that address violence, gender and the relationship between violence tendency and gender perception into the curriculum will be influential for raising awareness of the society as well as contributing to the professional development of the students and the quality of health care they will present in the future.

**Keywords:** Nursing Student, Violence Tendency, Gender Perception

## TURKISHNESS, ISLAMISM AND HUMANITY PHILOSOPHY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Faik ELEKBERLI (AMEA Institute of Philosophy)

At the last century The Turkish-Islamic world for changing the minds of the people most commonly and widely used direct the West European philosophy teachings of Marxism (social-democracy, communism), and liberal democracy (pragmatism, eczistenzializm, and others.). Both of the Western trends changed the minds of the people in the Turkish-Islamic world and played a crucial role in his philosophy to a large extent and this process is still ongoing.

In our opinion, the Turkish people close to him in the public consciousness, the national-religious ideas (Turkishness, Islamism, humanity) and the West "international" ideas (communism, democracy, liberalism, tolerance, civil society website.) At a time when the struggle between society and the protection of national identity at the same time the issue of the integration of the Western civilization very controversial. It can only be expressed in words that people have the national-religious values, but also the West's "civil society" that. In particular, the West experienced a period of so-called communist nations, the West's so-called "civil society" or "democracy", "tolerance" period, what's the point of living?

In fact, Western civilization new manifestation of imperialism, these theories means to implement it. Western civilization from the outside of the new imperialism civilizations, cultures think and live in the light of Western civilization leads.

The Turkish-Islamic world in the 21st century should be the slogan: Turkishness, Islam and humanity!!! In fact, Turkishness is a religion in itself. In addition to being a religion of Turkishness culture, brotherhood, love, humanity, Islam, kindness, justice. We are very distanced from the true essence of Turkishness. We are in debt to the Turkish humanity, justice, love, unity and re-reveal.

Keywords: Turkish-Islamic World, Turkishness, Islam, humanity, Western thinking, multiculturalism, the Liberal democracy, Marxism-communism

## THE AWARENESS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS ABOUT MIDDLE EAST GEOGRAPHY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Asım ÇOBAN (Amasya University)  
Student Esengül ŞAHİN (Amasya University)

The oldest settlement part of the world is the Middle East. The name of this part was given by an American admiral in 1902 whose name was Alfred Thayer Mayan. This land is accepted as the beginning place of history very as the first alphabet was used here and it is on the way of spice and silk road between the East and the West. On this land many religions were established, many languages spoken and many nations were settled. Because of its importance, the imperial forces attempted to invade this land beginning from the last part of 19th century and the first period of 20th century. The name the Middle East was first used by French and English and American in following years. The name of the land was mentioned for the first time in history on the Eisenhower Doctrine during the Suez crises appeared in 1957. The land was ruled by Turkish people and Muslims with the population of different religions, languages and nations. After the demolishing of Ottoman Empire, new nations were established on this land and lived in prosperity and peace. The latest nation established there is Israel.

Today this part of the world is in big trouble and many wars have been taking part there. Besides this chaos, many terror groups were settled there on behalf of their religions. As a result, many people lost their lives and many of them had to leave their homelands and migrated to the other parts of the world. As the Middle East is a place where many nations were established after the demolishing of Ottoman Empire, it is necessary for Turkish people to know the importance of it.

The purpose of this study is to determine the awareness of social science prospective teachers about Middle East geography and if there is a lack of knowledge to make some recommendations. In this study, a questionnaire was assigned to the participants without interpretation and prepared by the researchers. 100 prospective teachers attending to Turkish and Social Science departments of Education Faculty of Amasya University, 36 of them are male and 64 of them are female. Descriptive method was used in the study and the answers given by the participants were analyzed. Then, the obtained results were interpreted.

Keywords: Social Science Prospective Teachers, Middle East, Turkey, Egypt, Israel



## PERCEPTION LEVEL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS ABOUT THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES OF TURKEY

Student Esengül ŞAHİN (Amasya University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Asım ÇOBAN (Amasya University)

The geography of Turkey is the most important part of the world and this reality is accepted by many geopolitical theorists. The land that can spoil the balances in the world is undoubtedly the Anatolia. The Anatolia which is called as the geometric center of the old lands in political geography has been the geography where the powerful countries always want to settle in throughout the history. The nations who ruled this land and provided their independence became the ruler of the world and global power. The Anatolia which is difficult to rule is also difficult to invade and the nations who settled in this part of the world have to be powerful to look into the future insecurity.

The Anatolia accepted as the natural capital city of the world is impossible to administrate from Anatolia in all periods of the history. When you consider the world as a military post, you have to accept the land as an arsenal and can be protected from the lands outside its borders. So, Turkish State which was established on Anatolia has to make collaboration with the neighboring countries regarding the protection of its land and form protection centers in Balkans, Middle East and the Caucasus.

The purpose of this study is to determine the perception level of social science prospective teachers about neighboring countries of Turkey and to recommend new resolutions for the future studies when the desired results cannot be obtained. The study was conducted by using the descriptive method and some suggestions were made about the obtained results. 100 prospective teachers participated in the study voluenterly it is seen that the knowledge of the prospective teachers about the neighbouring countries are insufficient and they can not teach their students well in future.

Keywords: Turkey, Neighbor countries of Turkey, Iran, Syria, Greece



## **THE TRICK CASE IN THE FORENSIC ACCOUNTING PERSPECTIVE: A RESEARCH ON TURKISH BANKING SECTOR**

Res.Asst. ALi KESTANE (Kilis 7 Aralık University)  
Student Dilan DURMUŞ (Gaziantep University)

The global economic crises and accounting scandals that have taken place in recent years, have left important traces in the operations of enterprises and have caused great losses. Trick events that play a key role in accounting scandals; legal and operational measures have to be taken in business activities and as a result; the concept of "Forensic Accounting" was born as a way of working together between law and accountancy. Living scandals and trick events have created huge fluctuations in financial markets around the world and have led to significant changes in the banking sector. As the changes and developments coming to the market are in the world as well as in the Turkish banking sector, the issue of the extent to which the trick events have reached the agenda.

In this study; the studies in the literature on tricks events occurring in the banking sector in Turkey has aimed to examine the forensic accounting perspective. The research samples were taken between 2008 and 2018 that especially the events of the trick events that took place after the 2008 crisis and in terms of the change and development in the Turkish banking sector over the past 10 years research samples. In order to ensure that the findings obtained in the research are accurate and consistent with their relevance to be easy and understandable; "The subject of the work, the place where the application was made, the method of analysis and the conclusion reached" was presented. As a result of the research, the studies about the tricks events in the Turkish banking sector have been investigated from the perspective of forensic accounting in terms of the studies carried out in the literature and suggestions have been made on the measures to be taken by determining the deficiencies.

Keywords: Keywords: Forensic Accounting, Trick, Banking Sector  
Jel Code: M41, M42, G20

## CLASSIFYING THE TURKEY AND EUROPIAN UNION COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF HEALTH INDICATORS BY CLUSTER ANALYSIS

Res.Asst. Sibel Örk ÖZEL (Çukurova University)

Res.Asst. Çiğdem Koşar TAŞ (Çukurova University)

The aim of this study is to classify the Turkey and European Union countries in terms of health indicators. Health is one of the factors that affect the development level of countries. In recent years, Turkey has made many reforms in the health field so it is expected to be found in the same cluster with developed countries in the health field. For this reason, it is examined which EU countries are similar to Turkey in terms of health indicators with cluster analysis. In the study, 4 basic application phases of cluster analysis were applied respectively. Firstly, 10 variables were identified. Since two of the variables are not significant, the analysis was made with 8 variables. These variables consist of life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate, number of licensed doctors per 100000 people, number of hospital beds per 100000 people, healthcare expenditure per capita, number of health personnel employed in hospitals, number of people per nursing and caring professionals, and public health expenditure rate of GDP. Variables were transformed to Z values for eliminating scale differences. At the second step, Squared Euclidean Distance was used to determine the distance of observations. After that, Ward method was applied to identify cluster numbers and it was decided to be 5 clusters. After deciding the cluster numbers, the K-Means clustering method was used and at the end of the analysis, cluster members and distances were determined. It's seen that Turkey constitutes one cluster alone. When cluster distances were examined, it was determined that Turkey was at a considerable distance from other clusters. Considering the works in the health field of Turkey in recent years, it is noticed that Turkey is not in the cluster of developed countries. So it is clear that Turkey needs to increase the reforms much more in the field of health.

Keywords: Cluster Analysis, European Union, Multivariate Statistical Analysis, Health Indicators

## CONCEPT OF FEMME FATALE: AN ANALYSIS OF JOHN KEATS' LA BELLE DAME SANS MERCI

Lec. Tuğçe KAPTAN (İstanbul Aydın University)

The femme fatale represents beautiful, independent and ideal woman in Western culture. She experiences her sexuality without any concern for her lover, she is independent and mesmerizes her lover without thinking one move ahead. Generally speaking, a male victim is passionately bewitched by her, and moderately dragged to death and annihilation because of his relationship with the lady. This study examined the concept of Femme Fatale through the analysis of John Keats' poem La Belle Dame Sans Merci (1819). British poet John Keats' poem "La Bella Dame Sins Merci" (1819) mainly portrays a knight and his confrontation with a faery-woman in nature. Throughout the article, it has been aimed to reflect Keats' analysis of woman as a fatal one luring men to their death and leaving them desperate in the face of her enchantment. The conclusion of the article helped the reader to understand that a faery-woman seduced the knight, protagonist with her beauty dragging him to annihilation or to death. The relation between the fairy-woman and the knight revealed the poet's use of the concept of femme fatale. As a result, it is understood that Keats' faery-woman is a femme fatale since she harbors common traits of this concept.

Keywords: Keywords: Femme Fatale, Keats' Poetry, Faery-woman, The Knight, Annihilation

## SEASONS IN MAGZHAN ZHUMABAYEV'S POETRY

Lec.PhD. Yerlan ZHIYENBAYEV (Ahmet Yesevi University)  
Res.Asst. Gulbanu KOSHENOVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

Although one of the most important representatives of the Kazakh literature in the early 20th century, Magzhan Zhumabayev, is known for his poems of Turkism, his nature works great. In his poetry book, there are eleven poems with the title of the seasonal title. Other poems include emotions established with images related to the four seasons of the year. In the poems of Zhumabayev, it is possible to see the spring season ahead of the other seasons as four seasons. It is possible to see the joy of happiness and peaceful life as a flourishing hope and nation in the poems that reflect the joy and happiness of the poet who comes to the spring and whose happiness and helplessness are received in the poetry. The poet reflects his joyful feelings in his poems depicted in the summer, "spring" in the spring season, "happiness" in the summer months; the autumn days as "sorrow" and the winter conception as the "problem". In this context, the poet tries to warn the unprepared nation by saying, "If you do not take the pine trees measure, you can not withstand the cold of winter and the autumn season in summer (the hottest days)." In some of his poems, it seems that the poet, who likes himself as a mad wind in the last spring, does not like the winter season. He imitates the political and social landscapes of the period and the liquidation work carried out by the Soviet government, symbolizing the symbolic expressions, by setting up the characteristics of the winter person. Despite all these troubles in his period, Zhumabayev does not hesitate about independence. He expresses that he believes that the people of the world will come to freedom if the winter passes, the summer comes with the summer, the greenery fills the fields and the snow melts. He has also struggled for this desire for a short life of forty-five years. In our work, the thoughts evoked by the "spring", "summer", "autumn" and "winter" poems in the poems of Magzhan Zhumabayev were examined.

Keywords: Magzhan Zhumabayev, Kazakh Literature, Image, Homeland Love, Social Affairs.



## JADEEDISM THOUGHTS IN POETRY MAĞCAN CUMABAYEV

Lec.PhD. Yerlan ZHIYENBAYEV (Ahmet Yesevi University)  
Res.Asst. Gulbanu KOSHENOVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

This year (2018) TURKSOY celebrates 125 years of birth Magzhan Zhumabaeva. Zhumabayev, which is the symbolic name of Turkism, came to the world in the Akmola region of Kazakhstan in 1893. At that time the country was under Russian occupation. In his childhood years the I. Bolshevik revolution took place in Russia; and in the time of youth, there was the Communist revolution of 1917. In this period, we see that Magzhan met many leading thinkers of Turkestan and exchanged ideas. It is a Turkish nationalism, a poet, an intellectual, and above all, who knows him well, who knows him well in a few foreign languages. Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Uzbek, Turkmen, Tatar, etc. of the Turks. not as a tribe under their names, but as a peaceful living together in unity and a great Turan nation. Magzhan Zhumabayev, on one hand, used the poetical power of the Kazakh language to study the Kazakhs' sense of history, and on the other hand, wanted to show the extent of the loyalty of the Turkic Turks to the Turkish world. Therefore, the Kazak, which has not yet split and separated, is a difficult evangelistic witness to nationalist sentiments in the Cossack society against colonialism, born and raised in the life of the Tatar, educated in the spirit of Turks and Muslims, and under the severe conditions of tsarist politics. Mağcan, who, on the other hand, is influenced by the popular and socialist ideas of Russian intellectuals and taught in the school of idealism, is undoubtedly a nationalist, Turkish, rationalist, idealistic poet. In the light of this evaluation, Magzhan's poems about Turkism are discussed; 1) Turkish nations in historical periods, 2) Contemporary Turkish relative communities during their lifetime, and 3) about the future of Turkish states.

Our work was based on 159 poems in " Poem by Magzhan Zhumabayev" (Tashkent 1923), which contains almost all the poems that the poet wrote until 1923 and published before his death. The same work, Yrd.Doç. Dr. by Farhad Repair TKAM as the publication in 1993 he was reassigned to Turkey Turkish. During the investigation said the Magzhan Zhumabayev social considerations reflected in the definition of national identity and works in poetry Turkey (Anatolia) in comparison with the comparative examples in the literature are discussed in similar ways.

Keywords: Magchan Zhumabaev's Poem, The Turkish World, Kazakh Literature, Turkish Literature, National Identity, Love Of The Motherland, Poetry.



## A NEW MEDIA COMPANY IN BROADCASTING: YOUTUBE

Expert Ferhat BAKIR (RTÜK)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Hamit ERSOY (RTÜK)

Nowadays, owing to developing new media technologies, it is a fact that technology companies which own prominent websites are among the most valuable companies of the world. This situation is both a result and an indicator of changing consumption and production behaviors. In a short time many global companies, established with very low budgets, gained high market value by increasing their revenues in global scale. Youtube, one of these companies, influences market conditions in many business areas and transforms interaction networks and attitudes with regard to business understandings. This company, which established in virtual field, dominates many fields with its innovations.

Keywords: Youtube, New Media, Broadcasting, Internet

## ABOUT THE SPREADING AREA ORNAMENTS CERAMIC BRONZE AGE OF THE NAHCHIVAN REGION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Toğrul HALILOV (Nahçıvan Academy of Sciences)

Azerbaijan archeology holds a special place in one of the current issues Nakhchivan from the Bronze Age settlement (II Kültepe, Şahtaxt of Qızılbur etc.) of the ceramic decorations are created to investigate the property. Scientific research that is going on during certain geometric in the decoration of ceramics from this period, zoomorf, vegetable, anthropomorphic patterns, etc, have been used. They are simple and complex kompozisiyon. Download Azerbaijan as well as pictures of the span widely around the globe land. Tripoly similar to, Ubaid was detected in culture and other ancient settlements. Zoomorf in drawings of birds, goats, deer, a number of very gazelle pictures. These drawings are sometimes one, sometimes with various images of the (human figures, geometric ornaments, etc.) are taken together. Some of bird drawing format and depending on the nature of Göytep on Havtantepe of the pottery found in the settlement, in Siberia, in Asia Minor, in images that rocks in Altay, Halaf culture and so on it has been identified. Pictures of birds, such as goat motif in Azerbaijan with the world in front of prototurk culture from the land that is common - Turkey, Kazakhstan, China, AltaY, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and so on. widespread. Goats, birds, and other animal motifs Configure motivedr very common in turkish mythology. Predatory attack other animals pictures of animals is common in ancient Eastern culture, Mesopotamia, Central Asia and the Black Sea sahillerinedek covered a wide area.

Nakhchivan territory of the Bronze Age in particular is going on during the research done on the feature ornamental paintings on ceramics, the patterns people used to decorate religious-ideological in my view, the commitment of our life oluşturunarak always symbol is always used as a stamp. The patterns were used to decorate the front cover more territory that was common in the prototurk culture

Keywords: Nakhchivan, Bronze Age, Ceramics, Prototurk Culture

## THE EVOLUTION OF STUDIES AFFECTING AND EXPLAINING PRICE EARNINGS RATIO

Lec. Ekrem MERIÇ (Anadolu University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. Melik KAMIŞLI (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMİZEL (Anadolu University)

One of the most important indicators for investors investing on the basis of share is the variables affecting the share price and price. On the other hand, there are many basic methods and indicators that guide investors as to which assets to invest. When it is thought that all investors do not know the advanced analysis techniques, the basic analysis and financial ratios can be used in the investment process. In particular, the price-to-earnings ratio is a traditional financial burden that is often used by market participants to predict stock performance. The price-earnings ratio is often used by investors for simplicity, ease of calculation and meaningful content.

A number of studies have been conducted to test the significance of macroeconomic indicators and the microeconomic ratios or values associated with the business or sector in order to determine what the variables that explain and affect the price earnings ratio are from the earliest appearance of the price-earnings ratio.

Price - earnings ratio based studies in the field; it is possible to group studies in three chapters, firstly studies that examine the relation between the Price Gain Rate and the yield of share, followed by studies based on variables that affect or explain the price earnings ratio, and finally studies that compare price earnings ratio to other investment methods. This study examines the evolution and change in studies based on variables that affect or explain the price earnings ratio from 1934 to the present day.

Keywords: Financial Ratios, Price Earnings Ratio, Stock Valuation, Capital Markets.

## **BOZKIR TAHINI WITH ITS YESTERDAY, PRESENT DAY, AND TOMORROW**

Ins. Şükrü GÜVEN (Selçuk University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. Alper GEDİK (Selçuk University)  
Student Abdullah BODUR (Selçuk University)

The district Bozkır of Konya became the capital of many civilizations for years and succeeded in getting its name mentioned about as a rich cultural heritage in terms of history. The district, become the capital of Isaura in B.C. 6,000s, was adopted as a homeland by Byzantines, Romans, Seljukians, Anatolian Principalities, and Ottomans. Besides the district has a rich history, Bozkır tahini, also identified with the district, is an economic interaction, which can make contribution to the development of district, as important as its history.

In the late 19th century, it was seen that, through the barter trade, made by buying wheat and apple from the rural settlement places of the districts Akseki and Manavgat of Antalya and selling sesame to these districts, the pioneers built water mills in cooperation villagers in that period and used these mills to produce flour in summer and sesame in the winter. Today, the mills are only used to produce sesame, not flour.

In the theoretical part of the study, general information is given about the tahini produced in Bozkır. The aim of the study is to make contribution, interviewing with the firms producing tahini, become brand in the district; identify the problems with production and marketing, and present solution suggestions. In addition, independently the word meaning of the district, [another aim] is to make contribution at the point of giving the necessary weight to the district.

Keywords: Tahini, Sesame, Bozkır, Konya, Bozkır Tahini.

## EVALUATION OF RELIGIOUS OFFICIALS IN TERMS OF PUBLIC RELATIONS: BEYŞEHİR APPLICATION

Ins. Şükrü GÜVEN (Selçuk University)  
Lec. Memiş KARAER (Selçuk University)  
Student Hüsnü Burak KURUL (Selçuk University)

The concept religion, dated to as early as history of humanity, has become the most important factor directly or indirectly affecting communities and being determinant in affecting all of superior values, concepts, and emotions. Religion is an effective control mechanism in the progress or degeneration and destruction and of societies.

On this issue, religious officials have great responsibilities. Religious officials have the greatest role in gaining a value phenomenon to keep people out of the bad factors in the formation of national values. This will only be possible with [examining] the attitudes and behaviors of religious officials on the issues such as their characters, expectations from the life, cultures, tolerances, how they report the phenomenon religion, and how they make communication with people.

In this study, depending on the results of survey to be administered to all religious officials performing a duty in the district Beyşehir, it will be attempted to determine how the religious officials make communication with society, problems faced during communication, and expectations from the society and offer suggestions for solutions.

Keywords: Religion, Society, Public Relations, Religious Officials, Beyşehir.



## **ANALYSIS OF DIVIDEND PAYMENT EFFECT ON THE COMPANY'S PROFITABILITY: AN APPLICATION IN THE BIST CEMENT INDUSTRY**

Student Mehmet ERASLAN (Cumhuriyet University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Selahattin KOÇ (Cumhuriyet University)

There are different approach that, theoretical and practical approaches on whether dividend distribution affects the profitability of the company or not It was investigated that, the effect of dividend distributions or undistributed profits on the profitability of the companies, in this study. The annual financial data of 15 companies in the cement sector, which were traded on the BİST covering the years 2005-2015 were used, in the analysis. Profit share payments, profit back-ups and undistributed profits, independent (explanatory) variables, and profitability ratios are used as dependent variables. As a result of the analysis using the panel data analysis method, it has been determined that the profit distribution is a positive effect on the profitability of the companies and at the same time the undistributed profits have also positive effect on the profitability of the companies.

Keywords: Dividend Payments, Panel Data Analysis. Company's Profitability.

## AN EVALUATION OF SOME PROVERBS IN TURKMEN TURKISH

Asst.Prof.Dr. Serpil SOYDAN (Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University)

Turkmen Turkish belonging to the South-western group of the Turkish language family and also the eastern branch of the Oguz group Turkish languages. Türkmen Turkish, which is a writing language developed under the influence of Chagatai Turkish, contains many features belonging to the dialects located on the eastern and northern branches of Turkish, as well as elements belonging to the former Oghuz. Although Turkmens remained under Russian sovereignty for seventy years, they tried to preserve their customs and beliefs. Here is one of the most important vocabulary that conveys these values that keep the nation alive to future generations. Proverbs produced by the people; are the important cultural values conveyed to generations from generation to generation, which reveal common values of the mind and spirit of the nation. Turkmen proverbs are the accumulation of accumulated language that helps to determine the history of all Turkic communities, except for Oghuz-Turkmen. Examples of proverbs found in this study are taken from Geldiyev and Karayunusoglu's Comparative Turkmen Proverbs. In the article, the proverbs of Turkmen Turkish which were told about the attributes and values related to human being and values related to life were evaluated. Total 130 proverbs about the concepts of reason wisdom, foolishness, favour, laughter, conviction, generosity, knowledge, patience ve long sufferance, ill-affected and jovialness, truth are evaluated in the positive and negative meaning. Positive and negative meanings were evaluated according to their syntactic rather than conceptual. Moreover, the proverbs that have been determined have been classified in terms of sentence types.

Keywords: Turkmen Turkish, Proverbs, Wisdom, Conviction, Truth

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOME MACRO VARIABLES IN TURKEY: MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION MODEL ANALYSIS**

Lec. Gülhan DENİZ (Bozok University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Selahattin KOÇ (Cumhuriyet University)

It was analyzed that, the relationship between tourism revenues, exports, inflation, employment and economic growth, in Turkey, in this study. Dependent and independent variables were determined by investigate the previous theoretical and empirical literature. Data for the period of 2005Q1-2017Q2 were used. Multiple linear regression method was used for analysis. According to the result of analysis, there is a significant relation between economic growth and tourism revenue inflation and employment. Inflation, unemployment and tourism revenues were positive effect on economic growth, on the other hand, there was no significant relationship between exports and economic growth.

Keywords: Growth, Inflation, Tourism, Exports, Employment.

## EDUCATIONAL DIFFICULTIES OF THE MACEDONIAN TURKS TO PREPARE A SUITABLE ENVIRONMENT FOR EXTREMIST GROUPS ORIGINATING FROM THE MIDDLE EAST

Prof.Dr. Mehmet DALKILIÇ (İstanbul University)

Macedonia has been ruled by many nations, religions and governments throughout history. Today, this region is home to many cultures, religions and civilizations. The importance of Macedonia is taken from its geographical location, both for socio-cultural and geopolitical reasons. In the new state there are many problems that Muslims encounter, especially in the field of education. These problems continued to increase with internal and external reasons since its establishment and eventually faced Macedonians with Muslims. The conflict was terminated in 2001 without much bloodshed by signing the Ohrid Framework Agreement. In spite of the fact that Muslims have many new rights, the injustices and discrimination cannot be solved in practice. In this paper, the educational problems of the Muslims in Macedonia and the projects and activities for the solution of Turkey will be discussed. In this context, firstly religious and language education in Macedonia will be evaluated, then Muslims' education problems will be processed especially Albanian, Turkish and Turkbash. In this context, the educational problems of Turkbash, Bosniaks and Swans from other Muslim ethnic groups will also be discussed. In this paper, the historical process will be evaluated and the information obtained by using modern research techniques will be given. In addition, the statistical information contained in the article will reveal whether the constructions for solving the problem that will shed light on the future work related to the topic are sufficient.

Keywords: Turks, Macedonia, Albanian, Education, Religious Education, Turkbash/Torbash

## IN THE CONTEXT OF BALKAN TURKS ASSIMILATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE TURKS IN MACEDONIA

Prof.Dr. Mehmet DALKILIÇ (İstanbul University)

The Balkan Turks have become an essential and integral part of Anatolia. The Turks in the region protected the desire of the motherland from one side and the other side they managed to make the Balkans homeland. Anatolia has not forgotten that the Balkans are one of the two breathing pipes that give life to themselves. It is aware that the first of these has been opened from Thrace to the Balkans and the other from Artvin to Georgia, Crimea and Central Asia. The word of Balkan is Turkish and today five percent of Turkey's territory is located in the Balkans. The Ottomans ruled for about five centuries in the Balkans. Turkey has not forgotten his identity carries the heritage of the Ottoman Balkans. In this context, the Balkans and Turkey are inseparably connected with bonds with its geographic location and the political, historical and cultural aspects. Macedonia is a very ethnical, multilingual and multi-cultural structure of the Ottoman heritage, one of the countries where sustainable ethnic peace and political coherence are very important. After independence, the Turks were always ignored by the various plays in the new state. Turkish children of the Republic of Macedonia are exposed to assimilation activities. Despite 17 years after the 2001 Ohrid Framework Agreement, it did not prevent discrimination and assimilation attempts. Turkey's public and cultural diplomacy through social-cultural activities to improve relations policy developments in a positive way every day in the Balkans although the hidden problem of assimilation is deepening with each passing day. In this paper, attention will be paid to the dangerous process awaiting the Macedonian Muslim youth who are trapped in the post-democracy pressures. He's a hidden assimilation. In the paper, the cultural assimilation policy of the Turks, especially in Macedonia, will be discussed. Finally, in this paper discrimination and Turkey's role in solving problems in the assimilation will be discussed and recommendations will be presented.

Keywords: Turks, Assimilation, Balkan, Macedonia, Democracy.



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS THAT EFFECT THE LIFE SATISFACTION: AN ECONOMETRIC ANALYSIS

Res.Asst. Çiğdem Koşar TAŞ (Çukurova University)  
Res.Asst. Sibel Örk ÖZEL (Çukurova University)

Life satisfaction is a global assessment of a person's quality of life according to his chosen criteria (Shin & Johnson, 1978). In the literature, most of the studies about life satisfaction measure the level of life satisfaction with questions that asked to limited sample and investigate relationship between the level of life satisfaction and job, sex, education, health, social links, age etc individually. In this study, life satisfaction was treated as global and the indicators that effect the life satisfaction were identified. For this purpose, it was used "regional well being index" and "better life index" indicators obtained from OECD and it was examined that which indicators are effective on life satisfaction for selected countries with regression analysis. More than one regression models were created and one model was selected. This model provided the OLS (ordinary least squares) assumptions and each independent variable in this model was significant as statistical. VIF, Durbin Watson and Spearman rank correlation test values were investigated for multicollinearity, autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity problems respectively. Because, for each independent variable, all VIF values were smaller than 5, multicollinearity problem wasn't found. Since Durbin Watson value was approximately 2 (d=1,453), there wasn't autocorrelation problem. According to Spearman rank correlation test, calculated t value (t=0,80) was smaller than table t value so it was decided that there wasn't heteroscedasticity problem. Independent variables that effect the life satisfaction were determined as life expectancy at birth, perception of corruption, perceived social network support, long term unemployment rate and self reported health. Each of the variables was significant at confidence level of 90 %. Effects of perception of corruption and long term unemployment rate variables on life satisfaction were negative, on the other hand effects of life expectancy at birth, perceived social network support and self reported health variables were positive. According to ANOVA table, the model was found as significant completely (Sig=0,000). Coefficient of determination  $R^2$  was obtained as 0,912. This value says that independent variables explain the variation of the depend variable at high rate.

Keywords: Life Satisfaction, Regression Analysis, Socio-Economic Indicators

## THE EVOLUTION OF STUDIES ON THE EXAMINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRICE EARNING RATIO, SHARE YIELD AND SHARE PRICES

Prof.Dr. Güven SEVIL (Anadolu University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMİZEL (Anadolu University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. Melik KAMIŞLI (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)  
Lec. Ekrem MERİÇ (Anadolu University)

The determination of the share price has been examined by many researchers and the studies on determining the factors affecting the share price have continued to be important. Proponents of the view that the effective market hypothesis is valid and that any information affects the share price of the market, researchers say that it is impossible to anticipate the changes taking place in the share price. On the other hand, researchers who argue that the effective market hypothesis is invalid or that information is reflected late to the share price, say that the changes in share prices can be predicted by interpreting the macroeconomic indicators and financial data of the businesses.

Determination of whether the prices of the shares in the market reflect the facts are analyzed within the scope of the basic analysis. The basic analysis is based on the estimation of the actual value of any share or whole market. There are various methods used in the calculation of the actual values of the share by basic analysis. The Price / Earnings (P / E) ratio method is one of the most used among these methods.

Price - earnings based work; it is possible to group studies in three parts, firstly studies that examine the relation between the price earnings ratio and the yield of share certificates, followed by studies based on variables that affect or explain the price earnings ratio, and finally studies that compare price earnings ratio to other investment methods. In this study, it is aimed to present the development of the studies which examine the relationship between the price earnings ratio and the share price yield and the share prices since the first appearance.

Keywords: Financial Ratios, Price Earnings Ratio, Stock Valuation, Capital Markets.

## THE EFFECT OF AN EXCEL-BASED APPLICATION ON UNDERSTANDING THE DEFINITION OF LIMIT OF A FUNCTION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Alattin URAL (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)

The aim of the research is to explore an Excel-based Application developed by the researcher on understanding the epsilon-delta definition of limit of a function. The sample included 46 mathematics teacher candidates. Pre-test and post-test with one group quasi-experimental design was used in the study. When entered limit point ( $a$ ), limit ( $L$ ) and epsilon; the application gives delta ( $\delta$ ), the numbers within a  $\delta$ -radius interval of " $a$ " and their images and also checks if these images are within  $\epsilon$ -radius interval of " $L$ ".

Pre-test contains the definition of limit, what they understand from the definition, and two questions regarding proving using the definition. In addition to these questions in pre-test, in post-test the participants were asked to express the changes that the application made on themselves.

The definition of limit and typical examples were given with direct instruction technique before experiment, and after pre-test was conducted. In the next course, the same content were given based on the application, and post-test was conducted. The results revealed that the application developed considerably the students' understandings about the definition of the limit of a function, especially in understanding "that the relation between  $\epsilon$  and  $\delta$  is free from " $x$ ", the symbols of "for  $\forall \epsilon > 0$  and  $\exists \delta > 0$ ", and "the functional changes among  $\epsilon$ ,  $\delta$  and  $L$ ".

Keywords: Mathematics Teacher Candidates, Computer Assisted Mathematics Education, Limit

## **TURKISH MEDIA'S APPROACH TO AFRIN OPERATION: (REVIEW THROUGH COLUMNISTS)**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Gökhan GENEL (Yalova University)

Turkey's fight against the separatist terrorist organization for many years as it pursued against the PKK has reached a new stage with Afrin operation. Turkey turns into a survival issue for the fight against terrorism, organized for and on behalf Afrin "Operation Olive Branch "new phase called "cross-border anti-terror" has turned into a structure. The military landing in Afrin, which is located within the Syrian borders and under the occupation of terrorist organizations such as PKK / YPG / DAESH, started on January 20, 2018 with the support of the Turkish army from the air and FSA, one of the Syrian opposition forces. Turkey, the most affected neighbor of the war in Syria and Iraq as a country, to avoid the means that terrorist dangers to both the territorial integrity, as well as guest that about three million refugees substantive homeland to a healthy and safe way to do that this operation is internal and the placement efforts it has been a different reflection on the external public opinion. Western countries, especially the United States, opposed the operation through the so-called "civilian casualty sensitivity" but 90% of the domestic public opinion was supported. Undoubtedly the media is the most important means for national affairs to take place in public opinion. The display of the unity and solidarity of the media during such periods is at the beginning of the important motivational tools shaping public opinion. In this context, the purpose of our research; Turkey's history of Turkish print media is important for the development of the war and considers the perspectives of Operation Afrin can figure out the efforts of columnists. In this respect, this research handled through Akit, Ortadoğu, Cumhuriyet, Hürriyet, Sözcü and Sabah which representing Turkish public in different ways. As a result of analyzing the weekly newspaper copies by content analysis method; Although the Turkish written media seem to have different approaches in the meantime, it has been seen that they support the operation in a unified manner.

Keywords: Afrin Operation, Operation Olive Branch, Turkish Media, Middle East, Fight Against Terrorism.



## TO DETERMINE THE FACTORS THAT AFFECTING CONSUMPTION PREFERENCES OF AZERBAIJANI STUDENTS IN TURKEY

Res.Asst. Semih AÇIKGÖZOĞLU (Afyon Kocatepe University)

Student Merve COŞKUN (Afyon Kocatepe University)

Student Elif ÇELİKTAŞ (Afyon Kocatepe University)

The existence of consumption since the emergence of mankind, nowadays due to the increase of the consumers as well as the proliferation of the products and services to be consumed it has become a phenomenon that needs to be investigated for businesses. Therefore, businesses try to direct their future decisions and goals by examining consumer behaviors. There are many variables that affect consumer behavior. Therefore, people from different cultures can show different consumption behaviors. Azerbaijani students' who are first place among in foreign students studying in Turkey, consumer behavior are discussed in this study. A face-to-face questionnaire will be implemented to determine the consumption behaviors of Azerbaijanis, primarily to determine what they are paying attention to when they spend on consumption and how they are influenced by what factors. Besides these, students will be analyzed according to their demographic characteristics. This will also assist marketing efforts to be made to this target group for discovery businesses emerging as a result of the study.

Keywords: Consumer Behavior, Azerbaijani Students



## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REAL EFFECTIVE EXCHANGE RATE AND EXTERNAL TRADE TERMS: THE ANALYSIS OF TURKEY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Sevcan GÜNEŞ (Pamukkale University)  
Student Canan YILDIRIM (Pamukkale University)

The net terms of trade calculated by dividing the export unit value index by the import unit value index determine the international relative foreign trade prices of the countries. The improvement in the terms of trade, while the other conditions are constant, allows for higher imports in exchange for export provisions. An external shock to terms of trade can also affect the exchange rates in a relatively small country. Since the small country has no power to influence the global prices, the shocks to terms of trade could affect revenues and savings, supply and demand in the domestic market, relative level of prices, current account balance and thus the exchange rates. The improvement in the terms of trade increases export prices. This leads to an increase in the demand for domestic currency and to the appreciation of local currency. Under the assumption that the pass-through effect of the exchange rate changes on prices is high and that goods subject to foreign trade are elastic, depreciation or appreciation of the national currency is expected to affect the terms of trade by setting the relative export price.

The present study aimed to investigate the co-integration relationship and causality between the real effective exchange rate and terms of trade in Turkey for the period 2000-2017 and the direction of the causality if any. The study results demonstrated the existence of a long-term co-integration relationship between terms of trade and real effective exchange rate. The Granger causality test results showed that there was a two-way causality between these two variables. In other words, it was found that both the changes in the real effective foreign exchange rates affect the external terms of trade and the changes in the external terms of trade affect the real effective foreign exchange rate.

Keywords: Terms of Trade, Real Effective Exchange Rate, Cointegration Analysis

## **TURKEY'S COMPETENCE OF AGRICULTURE WITH REGARD TO PRODUCTION AND FOREIGN TRADE (2002-2017)**

Lec. Alper YALÇIN (Kafkas University)

Lec. Sevda YALÇIN (Kafkas University)

The fact that the few forces that dominate the climate change, global economy and finance sector caused by the industrialists are trying to control all the production markets, changing the consumption habits and needs with various propaganda tools and directing them to different areas of our lives with different products, agriculture and agriculture have become more important in terms of countries in terms of production and foreign trade due to the need for quality agricultural products for adequate and balanced nutrition and the related production / supply security issues and policies protecting development and ecological balance. Although the effect of national income and employment declined according to the industry and services sector, agriculture foreign trade in the last four decades has increased by twenty-five folds in the world scale. Our agricultural and food products foreign trade, which was 5 billion dollars in 2002, has reached 22 billion dollars by the year 2016. This study for the Turkey agriculture is specifically designed with the claim put forward spent developments in production and foreign trade axis taking into account the 2002-2017 period. It has been tried to present solution proposals for the identified current developments, especially for situations that are confronted as problems. In the study, the beneficiaries of the Turkstat, World Bank, FAO and WTO were used.

Keywords: Foreign Trade, Agricultural Production, Turkey's Agriculture

## WITH VIEWS OF CITIZENS OF REPUBLIC OF TURKEY TURKISH WORLD AND VALUES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Fikret YAMAN (Afyon Kocatepe University)

The Turkish World is the name of a great union that is connected to each other by language, religion, customs, customs and many other specialties. The statement said the Turkish world countries, especially Turkey; countries like Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus and Turkmenistan come to mind. These countries are connected by a great deal from past to today. The Turkish world has many common values. In this study in terms of the citizens of the Republic of Turkey, whether the image of the other countries of the Turkish World and the Turkish World values vary according to their demographic characteristics, has tried to put forward the survey to face Turkey's 81 provinces.

Keywords: Turkish World, Turkey, Country Image, Turkish Republics

## **ECONOMY OF THE TURKISH STATES FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECONOMIC FREEDOMS (2010-2018)**

Lec. Alper YALÇIN (Kafkas University)

Lec. Sevda YALÇIN (Kafkas University)

Lec. Kubilay ARAS (Ardahan University)

Economic freedom is a fundamental human right for people to control their own labor and property. In an economically free society people are free to work, produce, consume and invest in the way they want. There is a strong relationship between economic freedoms and economic growth, per capita income, human development, the abolition of poverty, foreign direct investment, democracy and fair income distribution. In recent years, various researches have been carried out on a global scale so that increasing economic freedoms can be measured and compared between countries. One of these surveys is the "Index of Economic Freedom" (IEF) which was jointly prepared by the Wall Street Journal and the Heritage Foundation from 1995 to the present day. Lastly, in the research published in 2018, the level of "economic freedom" of countries is determined under a total of twelve criteria under four main headings. The main purpose of this study is; Turkey, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan consisting of the Turkish states from, "Index of Economic Freedom" in terms of demonstrating the performance shown between the years 2010-2018. According to report released in 2010, Turkey has taken the best score (ranked 67th with 63.8 points). Kyrgyzstan ranked 80th with 61.3 points and Kazakhstan ranked 82nd with 61 points. In the latest report released in 2018, Kazakhstan ranked 41st with 69.1 points. Turkey ranked 58th with 65.4 points and Azerbaijan ranked 67nd with 64.3 points.

Keywords: Economic Freedom Index, Turkish States

## **SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATION IN TURKEY**

Res.Asst. Samed KURBAN (Dumlupinar University)  
Student Hatice AKMAN (Dumlupinar University)

Early childhood education is the subject of analysis in an increasing priority among OECD countries. Policies aimed at providing quantitative and qualitative improvements at preschool education level in development plans and other public policy documents in Turkey have been taken into consideration in recent years. However, looking at the main policy documents of the education policy, it is seen that the primary targets for increasing the rate of enrolment in preschool education are higher priority. This situation can be seen when you look at the strategic plans published by the Ministry of National Education and the general Board of national education both in the development plans and in the medium term program. The reason for this is that Turkey is late compared to other European countries at the point of policy-making for pre-primary education. Therefore, the primary goal is to increase the schooling rate. However, there has been a significant increase in appropriations allocated from the public budget for education services in recent years, but the budget for pre-school education seems to be insufficient. The diversity of the issues that are prioritised in the education expenditures, and in the absence of some problems that require new expenditures, hinders the realization of basic policies aimed at ensuring quantitative and qualitative improvements in pre-school education. As a result, it is clear that there is a need for multi-actor participation and policies in the context of transformation and governance in management understanding. In this context, the status of pre-primary education level in Turkey will be analyzed comparatively in terms of Policy, Program, implementation and financing.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Education Policy, Education Expenditure, OECD



## A RESEARCH ON QUALITY MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND JOB SATISFACTION

Lec. Yaşar KORKMAZ (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University)

Lec. Emine Vasfiye KORKMAZ (Selçuk University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali ANTEPLI (Selçuk University)

Student Tuğçe AVCI (Selçuk University)

The integration of the economy in the world, scientific and technological advances have led to different management understandings. One of these insights is Total Quality Management. Total quality management (TQM) is management concept which will determine expectations of customers in present time and in future expectations and aiming to meet their full end economic purposes and forming continuity and development, improvement of quality. Increasing job satisfaction of employees is one of the critical problems for business executives. Because job satisfaction has a relationship with many variables in the business. The aim of this study is to investigate the impact of total quality management on employee satisfaction. The study has a quality of empirical research. The sampling of the research is of primary, secondary and high school teachers, head masters and deputy head masters in the schools that are affiliates of Ankara District Directorate of National Education. 395 valid questionnaires within the scope of the research are considered for analysis. 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval are aimed in sampling. SPSS23 software is benefitted in the analysis of the research. It is aimed with the findings of this research to be obtained at the end to make contribution to making up deficiency in the scope, present beneficial information for literature and practical applications.

Keywords: Quality, Job Satisfaction, Teachers

## A RESEARCH ON ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT AND STRESS PERCEPTIONS OF EMPLOYEES

Lec. Emine Vasfiye KORKMAZ (Selçuk University)

Lec. Yaşar KORKMAZ (Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali ANTEPLI (Selçuk University)

Student Gülkız KÖSEOĞLU (Selçuk University)

One of the most important features of today's society is the separation of society as organizations. Many people are starting to work within the organization in business life. This, in fact, brings problems. Competition in the business environment continues to increase rapidly. Businesses that want to succeed in this competition should not only listen to employees who are in the business and not in the environment. Employees face many difficulties in their daily lives as well as in their normal lives. Their productivity and morality are falling in the face of these troubles. It is expected that the operator will be in the process of working in the process of these troubles. Organizational support is that the organization employees feel safe and always know that there is an organization behind them. Organizational support is of great importance for business efficiency. Employees who know that there is an organization behind them will work happier in the organization and will have a healthy business environment. The purpose of this study is to investigate the relationship between the teachers' perceptions of organizational stress and organizational support. The study has a quality of empirical research. The sampling of the research is of primary, secondary and high school teachers, head masters and deputy head masters in the schools that are affiliates of Beysehir District Directorate of National Education of Konya Province. 395 valid questionnaires within the scope of the research are considered for analysis. 95% confidence level and 5% confidence interval are aimed in sampling. SPSS23 software is benefitted in the analysis of the research. It is aimed with the findings of this research to be obtained at the end to make contribution to making up deficiency in the scope, present beneficial information for literature and practical applications.

Keywords: Stress, Organizational Support, Teachers

## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES AND BIST SUB-SECTOR INDEX RETURN: THE CASE OF NON-METAL MINERAL PRODUCTS INDEX**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMİZEL (Anadolu University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Melik KAMIŞLI (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Student Halil İbrahim ŞAHİN (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of the study is; the analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XTAST (Non-Metal Mineral Products) index which is sub-sector index included in industrial sector index. In this context, analyzed data belong to the period 2007Q1- 2017Q3. During this period, XTAST (Non-Metal Mineral Products) sub-sector indexes and selected macroeconomic variables such as growth, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization rate, import, export, foreign trade balance, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index were analyzed with VARs. The results of the study show that the relationship between the macroeconomic factors and XTAST (Non-Metal Mineral Products) sub-sector index is in different directions and dimension.

Keywords: XTAST Index, Non-Metal Mineral Products Index, Macroeconomic Variable, VARs

## **ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIST TEXTILES LEATHER INDEX RETURN AND MACRO ECONOMIC VARIABLES**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMIZEL (Anadolu University)

Student Sergen YETKIN (Anadolu University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Sultan Fatih KOSTAKOĞLU (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of the study is; the analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XTEKS (Textiles Leather) index which is sub-sector index included in industrial sector index. In this context, the relationship between the XTEKS (Textiles Leather) sub sector index return and growth rate, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization rate, import, export, foreign trade balance, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index were analyzed with the VAR model for 2007Q1 - 2017Q3. The study results show that the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XTEKS (Textiles Leather) subsector indices is in different directions and dimension.

Keywords: XTEKS Index, Textile, Leather Macroeconomic Variable, VAR Analysis

## DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECTS OF SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES ON BIST BASIC METAL INDEX

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMİZEL (Anadolu University)

Student Gürkan PEKER (Anadolu University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ethem ESEN (Anadolu University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Sultan Fatih KOSTAKOĞLU (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of the study is; the analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XMANA (BIST Basic Metal) index which is sub-sector index included in industrial sector index. In this context, the relationship between the XMANA (BIST Basic Metal) sub sector index return and growth rate, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization rate, import, export, foreign trade balance, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index were analyzed with the VAR model for 2007Q1 - 2017Q3. The study results show that the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XMANA (BIST Basic Metal) subsector indices is in different directions and dimension.

Keywords: BIST XMANA Index, BIST Basic Metal Index, Macroeconomic Variables, VAR Analysis



## THE FACTORS AFFECTING BIST XGIDA INDEX RETURN

Prof.Dr. Kemal YILDIRIM (Anadolu University)  
Student Yiğit Han GAZEL (Anadolu University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMIZEL (Anadolu University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ethem ESEN (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of the study is; the analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XGIDA (Food & Beverages) index which is sub-sector index included in industrial sector index. In this context, analyzed data belong to the period 2007Q1- 2017Q3. During this period, XGIDA (Food & Beverages) sub-sector indexes and selected macroeconomic variables such as growth, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization rate, import, export, foreign trade balance, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index were analyzed with VARs. The results of the study show that the relationship between the macroeconomic factors and XGIDA (Food & Beverages) sub-sector index is in different directions and dimension.

Keywords: BIST XGIDA Index, Food & Beverages Index, Macroeconomic Variables, VARs

## **DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN XKAGT SUB-SECTOR RETURN AND SELECTED MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES BY VAR ANALYSIS**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMIZEL (Anadolu University)  
Student Hasan Hüseyin SAKARYA (Anadolu University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ethem ESEN (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of the study is; the analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XKAGT (Wood-Paper-Printing) index which is sub-sector index included in industrial sector index. In this context, the relationship between the XKAGT (Wood-Paper-Printing) sub sector index return and growth rate, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization rate, import, export, foreign trade balance, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index were analyzed with the VAR model for 2007Q1-2017Q3. The study results show that the relationship between macroeconomic variables and XKAGT (Wood-Paper-Printing) subsector indices is in different directions and dimension.

Keywords: XKAGT Index, Wood-Paper-Printing Index, Macroeconomic Variable, VARs

## WHICH OF THE MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES AFFECT BIST XMESY SUB-SECTOR INDEX RETURNS?

Prof.Dr. Kemal YILDIRIM (Anadolu University)  
Student Gökben ADANA KARAAĞAÇ (Anadolu University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMIZEL (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of this study is to analysis the relationship between BIST XMESY sub-sector index return and selected macroeconomic variables. In this context, data for the period 2007Q1-2017Q3 were included in the analysis. The relationship between BIST XMESY sub-sector index return and selected macroeconomic variables such as growth rate, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization ratio, import, export, balance of trade, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index was analyzed with VAR model. The result of this study show that the relationship between BIST XMESY sub-sector return and macroeconomic variables is in different directions and sizes.

Keywords: BIST XMESY Sub-Sector Index, Macroeconomic Variables, VAR Analysis

## **ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BIST CHEMICAL PETROLEUM PLASTIC INDEX AND SELECTED MACROECONOMIC FACTORS**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih TEMİZEL (Anadolu University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Serap KAMIŞLI (Bilecik Şeyh Edebalı University)

Student Esra KARPUZ (Anadolu University)

The main purpose of the study is; the analysis of the relationship between macroeconomic variables and BIST Chemical Petroleum Plastic index which is sub-sector index included in industrial sector index. In this context, analyzed data belong to the period 2007Q1- 2017Q3. During this period, BIST Chemical Petroleum Plastic sub-sector indexes and selected macroeconomic variables such as growth, money supply, interest rate, inflation, unemployment, industrial production index, capacity utilization rate, import, export, foreign trade balance, exchange rate, consumer confidence index and economic uncertainty index were analyzed with VARs. The results of the study show that the relationship between the macroeconomic factors and BIST Chemical Petroleum Plastic sub-sector index is in different directions and dimension.

Keywords: Chemical Subsector Index, Petroleum Plastic Index, Macroeconomic Variable, VARs

## AN ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE DISSERTATIONS ON SYRIANS

Res.Asst. Oktay TATLICIOĞLU (Hacettepe University)  
Lec.PhD. Hıdır APAK (Mardin ArtukluUniversity)

Syria's conflict has devolved from the protests against the government in 2011 to an ongoing violent insurgency that driven 6 million people out of their countries. Having the longest borders with Syria, Turkey provided an open gate policy for those affected by the conflict. According to the numbers released by the General Directorate of Migration, there are 3 million 523 thousand 981 Syrians have been living in Turkey under the temporary protection law as of 15 February 2018. The aim of this study is to analyze how Syrians examined in graduate dissertations. For this purpose, dissertations about Syrians that uploaded into the YOK national Thesis Center will be analyzed with document analysis method in order to evaluate the perceptions of Syrian migrants in academia.

Keywords: Syrian, Refugee, Graduate Dissertations



## EVALUATION OF SYRIAN CHILDREN'S' EDUCATION POLICIES

Lec.PhD. Hıdır APAK (Mardin Artuklu University)

Res.Asst. Oktay TATLICIOĞLU (Hacettepe University)

According to the numbers released by the General Directorate of Migration, there are 3 million 523 thousand 981 Syrians have been living in Turkey under the temporary protection law as of 15 February 2018. The same official statements released that half of this population is children and two third of them are school aged children. Education composes one of the most important aspects of social adaptation. In order to ensure social participation and social inclusion of immigrant children, formal education must be included in migrant policies.

It can be foreseen that schooling can also lift immigrant children's' education barrier. Education plays a key role in providing a new life, economic and societal opportunities for the immigrants' children who have been living with us in the last seven years. The aim of this study is to raise academic awareness by facing the Syrian migrant fact and discussing Turkish education policies and also problems and guidelines surrounding it.

Keywords: Syrian Children, Education, Integration

## INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN ANCIENT ANATOLIA

Prof.Dr. Hasan Ali ŞAHİN (Erciyes University)

The time when Anatolia entered the historical era, and the small city states attached to these kingdoms, There were independent kingdoms ruled by rubaum (king) and rubatum (queen) in the Age of Assyrian Trade Colonies (1775-1725 BC). It was unthinkable that there was no intelligence or espionage activity among the kingdoms in these lands where the central authority was not there. For many of the kingdoms ruled by independent kingdoms, the sum of information and intelligence was inevitable for their own interests. Kültepe tablets located in the north east of today's Kayseri province are the main source of our knowledge of this period. We think that similar espionage and information activities in the Old Hittite Kingdom and Imperial Period (1700-1200 BC), especially military intelligence, is an important issue. In this study, we will examine the issue of espionage and espionage in Old Anatolia.

Keywords: Rubaum / Rubatum, Assyrian Merchants, Espionage, Intelligence, Eyeballs

## **BLOODY REDOUBT CAUCASIAN FRONT WAR HISTORY OF MUSEUM**

Lec. Fatih TURANLI (Kafkas University)

Kars and its region have been the gate and key point of Anatolia to the Caucasus and the inner Asia throughout history. The first targets of the states seeking to get to Anatolia, to get to the Mediterranean, were constantly invaded because they were to seize these cities, and often changed hands.

Kars and neighboring provinces have been reinforced for the security of the eastern borders. One of these tablets, many of which are intact today, is the Bloody Redoubt.

1722-1732 during the Ottoman-Iranian War, the Shah of Iran who besieged the castle of Kars. In order to break the city's defenses, tahmasb II built this structure in the form of soil investigation, called The Great Tabya. In 1828-1829 Ottoman-Russian war, a battalion of 600 soldiers were martyred. As the walls were covered with blood due to the close conflicts, the city people described the structure as "bloody tabya" because of these bloody battles and today it is called the same name.

After the excavation and restoration work initiated by the General Directorate of Cultural Assets and museums of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in 2015 ,the Caucasus front was a museum of war history in . During the war in the museum, wax sculptures and various materials were told. Redoubt Çanakkale Redoubt museums are the third interactive museum in which interactive animations are made after Edirne Redoubt.

With this study, we focus on the architecture of the tabya in our country. Interactive museum will be introduced. The study was conducted in the form of literature survey field study.

Keywords: Kars, Bloody Redoubt, War Museum

## THE TARGETED RESULTS OF TURKISH TOURSIM OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Cemali SARI (Akdeniz University)  
Student Mukaddes AKTÜRK (Akdeniz University)

First of all, in 1982, with the Tourism Encouragement Law No. 2634, Turkish tourism accelerated, there was a rapid change, then some tourism places are at forefront today, in this situation, geographical distribution of the Turkey has caused the number of accommodation of the spatial differences and regional disparities.

In this study, targeted tourism in development plans Turkey is a comprehensive country spreads to twelve months, between politics and the demand of tourism today it aims to determine the differences.

In this context, between 1980 and 2015 certified facilities in operation in Turkey according to years of tourism demand temporal and spatial distribution CBS it was evaluated. Then, the Tourism Development Plans with accommodation numbers spatial distribution by number between relationships has established. After all, in the last 35 years tourist demand from the big cities of the country southward slope, Turkey is the general not spread seen. In particular demand, in the last 15 years concentrates in Antalya. This situation, 2023 Tourism Strategy targeted tourism plans by being correlated with predictions, it was made.

Keywords: Tourism, Development Plans, 2023 Tourism Strategy, Turkey

## ACTIVITIES OF TOURISTIC PRODUCT SELLERS IN ALANYA AND THEIR ATTITUDES RELATED WITH TOURISTS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Cemali SARI (Akdeniz University)  
Student Zafer SARUHAN (Akdeniz University)

Alanya; as well as with its natural beauties, is an important tourism center with its various and numerous cultural and touristic products.

In this study, it was aimed to determine the activities of tourism product sellers in Alanya and their attitudes towards tourists.

Research; It includes active tourist product sellers in Mahmutlar, Tosmur, Oba, Cikcilli and Kale neighborhoods in Alanya center.

The choice of these neighborhoods has been influenced by the creation of craft streets, the intensification of touristic product sellers and the preference of tourists for products.

Quantitative research method was applied as data collection tool in the study. The questionnaire, consisting of 28 questions about the attitudes of the sellers about tourism, tourist and touristic products, was prepared by using the five Likert scale and was applied to the 215 direct sellers of touristic products, gift shop, leather shopper, silversmith shop, artisan tradesmen and tourists.

There are many local tourist products in Alanya, some of them can not be touristed until now, some are exhibited only in city museum, and very few are evaluated in bazaar. However, touristic product sellers say that tourists are interested in Alanya's local products. . Sellers see tourists as friends, friends and guests. This attitude of the product sellers could provide the local economy, including the Alanya economy, which can facilitate the presentation of bazaars and delivery to the tourists.

When it is thought that the touristic product sellers in Alanya are in direct contact with the tourists, it can be said that this group will affect the attitudes about tourism, tourists and touristic products to Alanya tourism.

Keywords: Touristic Product Sellers, Tourist, Touristic Product, Alanya, Antalya



## AN OVERVIEW OF THE CITY THROUGH IDENTITY AND CULTURE

Res.Asst. Samed KURBAN (Dumlupinar University)  
Student Ahmet GÜNDÜZ (Mustafa Kemal University)

It is possible to say that the history of cities began simultaneously with the history of civilization. After this beginning, economic, political, social division and cooperation emerged in cities. City culture and city identity have also been brought up by this situation. Therefore, cities have been inhabited in different periods of civilizations with their own identities, cultures and values. Urban, urban culture and urban identity are complementary elements. Because every day, more and more people live in cities with the impact of economic transformation. If these complementary elements develop in a coherent manner, a modern civilization will emerge. Strong relationships between culture, cities and identity, among these three basic concepts, are conspicuous. Cities and urban spaces pass through and interact with the identities and cultures of the people living there, in a physical or virtual space. The identity of the people is shaped by the place and culture they live in, and their culture is shaped by the place and city. In this context, it is possible to say that there is an interactive relationship between city, identity and culture. Cities have become a socialization place where each individual conceptualizes his / her identity in the globalized world where postmodern transformation exists.

Keywords: City, Identity, Culture, Civilization and City Identity

## FELTING AS INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE AND FELT (KEÇE) BATHS (HAMMAMS)

Res.Asst. Ayşe Betül GÖKARSLAN (Süleyman Demirel University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. M. Elif ÇELEBİ KARAKÖK (Akdeniz University)

Contrary to other civilizations, baths have been used for cleansing in Turkish world. However, general bath culture which has significant relations with intangible cultural heritage should be handled more detailed in terms of public architecture, rituals and other functions. One part of the production process of felting which has a place in intangible cultural heritage happens in traditional baths. In certain parts of Anatolia, traditional baths named as "Keçeci" (Felter) were built. In these baths there are parts where the felt is washed. Felt, which is still produced in Konya, Afyonkarahisar, Isparta-Yalvaç, İzmir-Tire and Şanlıurfa, maintains its existence as a part of daily life. However, in felt production, not traditional baths but machines are used. Therefore, felt baths are almost forgotten and a certain amount of them collapsed. This paper aims at drawing attention to felt baths. In the study of Isparta Keçeci (Felter) Bath, a non-extant felt bath, will be briefly mentioned in order to exemplify.

Keywords: Intangible Cultural Heritage, Traditional Baths, Felt Baths (Keçe Hammams), Architectural Conservation, Documentation

## THE CURRENT ISSUE OF MENTAL HEALTH - MODERN SOCIETY

Expert Gülmira ISAYEVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

Your population is one of the most important indicator of mental health, mental health condition characterized by assessing your mental illness and the spread of the indicators. Most people don't appreciate mental health. Last year based on that last year, according to statistics on health care and attention to every attitude decreases. This is both civilized and advanced country in the stands. This is a concept in psychology and health savings, including mental health, and so a few component becomes the object consists of research. The man I know that Russian Yu.N Korıstov: "Stress, took a crucial role in human diseases. It may be relevant to all 90 hastalıkların% 1 stress ". Emotional stress and blood vessels and heart disease and intestinal diseases, neuroses, an important cause. This makes it harder to heal and increase the possibility that don't see your infectious diseases. One of the main reason for depression. That's five main factors of what this disease can be a part of it, kind of mental disorders five. The number of people who don't know the real mental illness in Kazakhstan, and it's not clear if registered as ever. In Kazakhstan, according to data is presented below are some resources: The official statistical sources only about 1.8% of mental illness in sight to behold. According to unofficial data, this kind of sick to work in the country of about 10 %. In the same time, according to statistics every fourth person to person and a drug and alcohol addicts every 50th in Kazakhstan. The number of people who should be 15 % psikonörolojik disorder. In this context, especially in the northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan considered vulnerable. The most tragic consequences of mental illness and suicide. This takes place in the front lines, Mr. the Kazakhstan. According to our data we rank ninth in the world. This is about a million people a year on eight thousand Kazakhstani, committing suicide. 26.9 per 100,000 people have committed suicide at the moment. There are more than that statistic is such a situation in Russia and CIS countries, there is nothing. But behind every situation, there are about these statistics in the private housing, credit, education and more. In the same time in adolescence is a leader in our country to commit suicide. Only Russia and the Baltic countries the situation relatively weak. Our young people in this case against my life, psychologists and other sports, music or fly free zevklendirecek we need rest, they claim it was a lack of facilities. Parents of children in Kazakhstan, a local mentality of the reasons you and your child doesn't matter that you have so many couldn't stand up mentality stems from expectations. Suicide rate in Europe, we can load your hometown, there are nine to 10. About 150,000 people, according to the latest data, the man you want to die, that figure is 80 %'ni voluntarily. World mental health problem in Russia is above average: In exchange for 25 %'tir. Difficult economic situation, it's easy to be in the global network of drugs and erişimcilik, goes up across the country's "death groups" weakens the display. Republic of Kazakhstan's health ministry reported that an increasing number of people all around the world psychological stress and depression. That's why it's easy to get access to mental health centers in the first health service is planned to open up the situation in hospitals.

Keywords: Mental Health, Kazakhstan, Russia, Psikonörolojik Disorder, Suicide.

## THE PROBLEM OF NEW TECHNOLOGIES USAGE INTRADITIONAL TURKISH BATHS' HEATING SYSTEMS: EĞİRDİR DÜNDAR BEY BATH SAMPLE

Asst.Prof.Dr. M. Elif ÇELEBİ KARAKÖK (Akdeniz University)

Res.Asst. Ayşe Betül GÖKARSLAN (Süleyman Demirel University)

Today on the protection of historic buildings a significant problem is "Traditional Turkish baths' heating systems have to work with the original system or a new heating system". Some conservation experts defend that traditional Turkish baths and original heating system comprise a whole, and for his reason they have to be used with their original heating system. However, the original heating systems of traditional Turkish baths work with trees stumps. This problem cause to burn up a large number of trees that grow in the long term. In Ottoman period to reach of alarming degree of deforestation cause that construction new bath and wood usage of current baths have prohibited by sultans' edict.

Traditional Turkish baths usage with their original systems is economic burden to baths' operators. For this reason, baths are not worked and abandoned. Thus, many baths' wall and basement remains can be reached today or sometimes, operators are trying to save money by using of coal instead of wood. Coal usage causes to explosion of baths' stoke hole (cehennemlik) by blocking baths' draft chimneys (tüteklik) which are pressure relief system. Due to this, loss of life and property are experienced. In this study, new technologies will be discussed in traditional Turkish baths' heating system and these technologies' advantages and disadvantages will be analyzed.

Keywords: Traditional Turkish Baths, Eğirdir DüNDAR Bey Bath, Heating System in Traditional Turkish Baths, Conservation and Restoration

## THE APPROACH OF THE TURKISH NOVEL OF THE REPUBLICAN ERA TO SHEIKH SHAMIL AND HIS STRUGGLE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Berna AKYÜZ SIZGEN (Adnan Menderes University)

The Turkish novel of the Republican era, which had as part of its mission to instill love of history and awareness into the public, did not remain insensitive to the name Sheikh Shamil. This study is centered on Sheikh Shamil and the Caucasian liberation struggle that he led.

The study starts with an overview of the historical process of the Caucasian liberation struggle. It then attempts to identify the position of Sheikh Shamil in the struggle. The body of the study first presents definitions of the concept of historical fact. It then includes an analysis of the method by which the novels composing the corpus of the study processed the historical data about Sheikh Shamil. The body mainly focuses on how the authors treat, in their novels, the people of the Caucasus and their struggle, the pioneers leading Sheikh Shamil, and Sheikh Shamil's personality traits and leader identity.

Keywords: Sheikh Shamil, Caucasus, Historical Fact, Turkish Novel



## **SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL HISTORY OF KERKÛK (OTTOMAN PERIOD)**

Student İsam ALBAYATY (Gazi University)

This research gives general information about Kirkuk in order to better understand what is being done in Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent (H. 926 - 974, M. 1520 - 1566). The theme of the work is Kirkuk; The geographical characteristics of the name that emerged in the Ottoman period, the history, administrative and population status, economics, foundations and governments in the region and the developments and demographic structure during the Ottoman period are presented in detail. In the formation of the fate of Kirkuk, a part of the Ottoman Empire belonging to Mosul province in Iraq, it is a strategic point besides the rich oil deposits in the region. Kirkuk is an important part of the Middle East. Due to this position, it has become a place where many cultures and civilizations meet. This research attempted to analyze the political, administrative, population, economic and foundation status of Kirkuk as a whole from the period of Kanuni Sultan Süleyman (H. 926-974, M. 1520-1566).

Keywords: Kirkuk, Ottoman Period, Sultan Kanuni, Chicken

## INCREASING TREND IN VOLUNTARY CELIBACY: EVALUATION BY FAMILY SOCIOLOGY

Asst.Prof.Dr. Yelda SEVİM (Fırat University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Burcu GEZER ŞEN (Fırat University)

The family establishment starts with marriage. Marriage is an institution that existed in every age and culture. Marriage is process in which every health individual needs to experience. In our culture, marriage is one of the most important turning points of life for an individual, it is seen as the duty of the individual towards his/her family and society and there is a common view that everyone needs to get married. According to 2017 TUIK data, number of married couples was 594143 in 2016 but decreased by 4.2% in 2017 to 569459. Number of divorced couples was 126164 but increased by 1.8% to 128411. According to studies, it received attention that number of people in Turkey living alone has increased. It is stated that ratio of unmarried male population is increased among those living alone. Today there is also an increase tendency in voluntary celibacy. It is necessary to evaluate this issue by the frame of changes in our society that are increasing faster; by urbanization, by metropolitanism and social construction and by changes in values. It is also possible to relate increase in voluntary celibacy tendencies to restructuring of economy and social life, as well to reason that increase in divorce rates causes to run away from marriages. Nowadays, the increase in number of years of education required for men and women and the spread of education can be seen as one of the most important reasons behind the increase in marriage age and the prolongation of remaining celibate. The prolongation of education life is delaying the transition of the marriage life and also making the marriage unattractive. Changes in people's life that caused by working conditions in big cities, such as long-term work, low salaries, obligatory military service, in-service training necessities and financial impossibilities drive marriage out as an alternative for individuals. Today, it is possible to say that marriage as point of view it not very positive among young people: to get married and to have a family is seen as family unrest and violence, financial difficulties, a transition to a constrained life with responsibility. Negative criteria lead to a decrease in marriage rates. This situation can be perceived as a thread to the family institution.

Keywords: Family, Marriage, Celibacy, Voluntary Celibacy, Running Away From Marriage.

## CHEATING AND BEING CHEATED IN MARRIAGE: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Yelda SEVİM (Fırat.University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Burcu GEZER ŞEN (Fırat University)

Cheating is one the biggest threads in today's society in terms of family unity. In this study, cheating problem has been evaluated from sociological perspective. Effects of globalized world, consumer society, and social media on this issue have been tried to be discussed thoroughly. Cheating can be defined as deformation of the agreement and trust between couples with emotional, sexual or romantic involvement of another individual to the relationship (Hall and Finchamm, 2006). Cheating is not a feature based on gender. The way the individual grows up, how his/her childhood passed, the social structure he/she lives in, dreams about marriage or expectations from marriage decides about this. Today, psychologists, sociologists, relationship and therapy experts make various interpretations on cheating that vary by time. According to sociologists, our consumption in a wasteful way without thinking everything as it is in consumer society has been reflected in bilateral relationships. As in the example of being together with more than one person, running after new possibilities, it has been seen that relationships are as well consumed easily. Psychologists, on the other hand, state that people are headed for new relationships to suppress their own insecurity, unsatisfactory emotional dissatisfactions. In fact, over the last few years, genetic and familial factors of cheating are being discussed. Types of cheating vary. E.g. Virtual cheating, emotional cheating, sexual cheating, and flirting. Using something as a bargaining chip against each other, psychological factors, complexes may cause cheating. Both cheating partner, cheated partner, children, first degree relatives are negatively affected by this process. The cheated person feels worthless, regret, guilty, despair, anger, weakness, insecurity. It takes him/her a long time to recover. Today, cheating is one of the most important social problems which threatens family unity. Therefore, reasons for cheating, its effects must be discussed on sociological dimension.

Keywords: Marriage, Divorce, Cheating, Family Consultation.

## THE EFFECT OF ACTIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN STUDENTS 'LISTENING SUCCESS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Nuri KARDAŞ (Yüzüncü Yıl University)  
Student İlayda İL (Yüzüncü Yıl University)

The purpose of the study is to determine the effect of Active Learning techniques on the success of secondary school students listening skills in Turkish language. In the study, experimental research design with pre-test post-test control group was used from quantitative research designs.

In the study the control and experimental groups determined by the random method. One (n = 27) of the groups determined as experimental and the other (n = 30) were determined as the control group. The experimental works lasted in 8 weeks. The listening observation form recommended by the Ministry of Education for the listening ability of the students was used as data collection tool in the study. The listening observation form was filled in by listening experts as a pre-test by three researchers in the field. The data of study were collected by listening observation form and arithmetic mean of the data was taken and analyzed.

In the analysis of the data, t-test analysis of related / unrelated samples was made from parametric tests. Analizlerde SPSS 20 paket programı kullanılmıştır. As a result of the research, it was determined that the Active Learning techniques applied in the experimental group gave more successful results in the development of the listening achievement of the students than the activities in the control group in the Turkish curriculum.

Keywords: Active Learning Techniques, Listening Success in Turkish

## THE EFFECT OF ACTIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUES IN TURKISH SPEAKING SKILLS OF STUDENTS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Nuri KARDAŞ (Yüzüncü Yıl University)  
Student İlayda İL (Yüzüncü Yıl University)

The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of active learning techniques on the Turkish speaking skills of junior high school students. A "quantitative" research method was used in the research. An experimental design with a pre-post test control group was used in the study where the nichal research method was used. The study groups of the study consisted of 57 students (27 students, 30 students) who were educated in a secondary school in Van-Center Ipekyolu District during the fall semester of 2017-2018 academic year. The Turkish Speaking Skill Scale was used in the pre-test tests of the study. The parametric t-test statistic, one of the quantitative analysis techniques, was used in the analysis of the data obtained from the scale.

At the end of the exercises, the active learning activities applied in the experimental group were found to be more effective on the students' speaking skill success than the Turkish Teaching Program activities applied in the control group. This result suggests that active learning techniques should be applied in the development of Turkish speaking skills of learners.

Keywords: Active Learning Techniques, Speaking Skills in Turkish



## **REAL ESTATE CERTIFICATES UNDER THE COMMUNIQUÉ ON REAL ESTATE CERTIFICATES (VII-128.2)**

Res.Asst. M. Murat AKTAŞ (Dumlupınar University)

Real estate certificates are the securities that are issued by issuers for use in financing of real estate projects to be built or being built and that have a nominal value representing certain particular individual sections or a certain area unit of individual sections of a real estate project. Real estate certificate is an investment instrument structured to divide real estate projects into small shares

Real estate certificates are regulated under the article 61/A of the Capital Markets Law no. 6362 and the Communiqué On Real Estate Certificates (VII-128.2).

The Communiqué On Real Estate Certificates is prepared in reliance upon sub-paragraph (e) of first paragraph of article 128 and third paragraph of article 130 of the Capital Markets Law no. 6362.

The purpose and scope of this paper is to explain general legal aspects of Real Estate Certificates under the Communiqué on Real Estate Certificates (VII-128.2).

Keywords: Law, Capital Market Law, Securities, Real Estate Certificates

## ISSUANCE AND PRINCIPLES FOR TRADING OF THE REAL ESTATE CERTIFICATES AT BORSA ISTANBUL EQUITY MARKET

Res.Asst. M. Murat AKTAŞ (Dumlupınar University)

Real estate certificates are regulated under the article 61/A of the Capital Markets Law no. The issuance of real estate certificates can be made by the sale of certificates by public or non-public offering. Real estate certificates can be issued by a joint-stock company that issues real estate certificates or files an application to the Capital Market Board for issuance, and the public entities and institutions authorized to issue securities pursuant to their own laws and regulations.

Real estate certificates traded on the BİST Collective and Structured Products Market are required to be traded with "Continuous Auction with Market Making Method".

The purpose and scope of this paper is to explain issuance and trading principles of real estate certificates.

Keywords: Law, Capital Market Law, Securities, Real Estate Certificates

## MODERN MERSIYES WRITTEN SULTANS AND PRINCES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Murat ÖZTÜRK (Van Yüzüncü Yıl University)

Mersiye is the type of poem in which the sadness after the death of the classical Turkish poetry is expressed. This kind of poem is written to sultans and princes in history of our literature. In these poems, while the anguish caused by death was expressed and explained to the fate, the positive qualities of the dead were explained. In this study, one usually refers to the overturned sultans; but because of their sentences refers to II Osman, and to two princes (Şehzade Cem and Şehzade Bayezid) are written modern mersiyes of three modern poets (Muhsin Macit, Ahmet Efe and Ali Ural), and three from the dynasty, will be discussed in terms of the continuation of the tradition of mersiye. The three names of the dynasty were tragically dead, and they did not die with their Ecclesiastes. Other poems written in their rights in the context of short historical information about the tragic deaths of these sultans and prince poets, which are three poets, will include examples from traditional mercy and their own poems. Thus, both the influence of the tradition of classical poetry on modern poetry will be briefly mentioned, and the characteristic of the poetry of poetry benefiting from tradition evolving moderne from tradition. Necip Fazıl Kısakürek and Bülent Ecevit in our work will also be given the same context in the poems of the poets of the tragedies of the dynasties.

Keywords: Mersiye, Tradation, Cem Sultan, Bayezid, Gench Osman

## ROLE OF WOMEN IN CREATING NATIONAL IDENTITY IN CENGİZ AYTMATOV'S STORIES YILDIRIM SESLİ MANASÇI AND YÜZ YÜZE

Res.Asst.PhD. İpek YILDIZ (Cumhuriyet University)

Questioning its existence from the beginning of the journey in this world, man shapes his future while experiencing the present with the codes that he has inherited. These norms which include cultural values are the pieces which create social awareness. Societies which accept this awareness develop the national identity by utilizing collective mind. In accordance with gender roles, people have various contributions to developing collectivity foundation of which is created in socio-cultural environment, and passing cultural components to following generations. In this process, efforts and effects of women are pretty significant.

In Cengiz Aytmatov's works, who is one of the important authors of Kirghiz literature, it is depicted that the national awareness could be developed by those who gained national identity concern. The author highlights this characteristic of the persona in his stories. When "Yıldırım Sesli Manasçı" and "Yüz Yüze" are evaluated in the sense of identity development, it can obviously be seen that the women have a significant role. The common perception on women in Turkic culture can be seen in Aytmatov's stories. Appearing in various traits, women are depicted as wives and mothers. The women persona of altruistic wife with consciousness of national identity development is of extra significance. On the other hand, women are pictured with the function of passing national values and tradition to their children. Thus, women's role in developing national identity is evoked. In this study, the role of women in national identity development and creating national awareness in Aytmatov's two stories will be evaluated.

Keywords: Cengiz Aytmatov, Story, Woman, National Identity, National Awareness

## A REFLECTION OF COMMON LIFE THOUGHT OF TURKIC PEOPLE: COMMON PROVERBS OF KIRGHIZ AND TURK

Ins.PhD. Şule GEZER (Cumhuriyet University)

Proverbs are stereotyped wise sayings that include advices based on experiences and observations of ancestors. Proverbs play a significant role in fine development of social communication, founding ethic and cultural values of society and formation of national envision. Proverbs are of great importance in passing cultural values of a nation to following generations. By means of language ancestors pass the cultural heritage to future generations.

Turkic world is like a big tree rooting from Middle Asia branches of which are reaching out to many parts of the world. Common cultural and spiritual atmosphere which can be regarded as blossom the same culture in different parts of the world, makes its way into proverbs with common meaning. In this study, common proverbs of Turks and Kirghiz, which have common past and culture, will be evaluated in the sense of meaning they have. Examining common proverbs of these two Turkic nations, it could be seen that the common proverbs have meanings about feelings and ideas on human.

Utilization of common proverbs in education, culture and art in modern life, is of great importance in sense of having greater unity in Turkic nations. Thus, basic values will be revived and generations who have the cultural values of ancestors will be created, and the connection between nations of common past will be strengthened.

Keywords: Kirghiz, Turkish, Proverbs, Common Culture



## INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL TAXES AND ECONOMIC FACTORS: A PROVINCIAL-BASED ANALYSIS

Res.Asst. Sercan YAVAN (Adnan Menderes University)

The rise of the market economy along with the development of neoliberal policies has led to the accelerated implementation of localization in developed and developing countries. The efforts to make more effective public sector by downsizing of public sector and shifting of powers from the center to local governments have become widespread. Based upon the ineffectiveness of the monopoly power held by the central government, legal and managerial arrangements have been started to transfer the powers that provide the political power or the resources that provide the economic power to the local units. In addition to benefiting from the effectiveness of local governments, the importance of the issue is increasing because they offer many possibilities to citizens in terms of being close to the public. It is difficult to say that the localization movements in the world are progressing at the same speed in all countries. Each country is not equally influenced by the localization movement due to its political, economic and social situation. Despite the legal regulations aimed at localization in Turkey, the share of the level of income sources of local governments and the share of revenues and total amount of local expenditures in the public sector has remained relatively low. The study examines local tax revenue sources of local governments in Turkey in terms of economic dimensions. Local taxes collected within the scope of regional administrative units in Turkey and investigation of economic factors that affect local taxes have been the subject of the study. In this context, the relationship between economic development factor of 81 provinces in Turkey and local tax revenues of these provinces were investigated.

Keywords: Localization, Local Taxes, Turkey

## PROBLEMS OF CONCEPT BASED ON RELIGION IN ART: THE CONCEPT OF ISLAM ART

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Lütfü KAPLANOĞLU (Yıldız Teknik University)

When the history of Turkish art history, especially the plastic arts section, is examined historically, it is seen that the discourses about the prohibition of Islamic art of painting attributed to the post-Islam turnaround appear to be the foreground. It is understood that the articles and books on this discourse do not remove the false perceptions.

It is not seen as a problem in relation to theory and action, but the concept of "Islamic art", which is used contrary to both the Qur'an and the spirit of art, appears to have existed as an "art of religion." This situation is also valid for the concept of "Christianity art", although it is used less than the concept of "Islamic art".

Controversial and thoughtful results are observed for the theories of Turkish art and general art when both thoughts are taken together.

It is known that the "Painting or representation in religion is prohibited" clause is not based on the Qur'an, but talking about "Islam art" means to claim that in the Islam book there are orders, bans or suggestions on art.

Despite the existence of many verses related to Islam law, morality, sociology, philosophy and economics, there is no order, prohibition or suggestion on art in the Qur'an.

In this study, first of all, examples from the concepts of "Christian Art" and "Islam Art" will be examined linguistically, the concept of "art of religion" will be examined and compared, the emergence of this art concept, its consequences and usage patterns to be emphasized.

Keywords: Art, İslam Art, Christian Art, Prohibition on Painting, Religion, Miniature, Painting

## **ISO 14001 STANDARD RELATIONSHIPS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS ON TURKISH REPUBLICS**

Res.Asst. Sercan YAVAN (Adnan Menderes University)

Today, as a result of rapid population growth, irregular urbanization and industrialization, luxurious living standards, we face a number of environmental problems such as extreme air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution, noise pollution and visual pollution. The state carries out environmental protection activities by means of vehicles such as environment regulations, information programs, innovation programs, environmental subsidies and environmental taxes. However, environmental management systems created by international environmental organizations have emerged outside the state authority to protect the environment. These environmental management systems are not intended to manage nature, but are working on the integration of the economy and environmental protection efforts in the planning and implementation phase of the activities. The ISO 14001 standard was developed in 1996 to help businesses reduce their adverse impact on the environment and to create their own environmental management systems and performance measures. Since increased environmental awareness causes consumers to follow their business activities more closely, businesses have to behave more responsive to the environment. Especially, the environmental sensitivity of business activities and products has become an important issue by consumers. In the study, it was investigated how the adoption and use non-public quality ISO 14001 standard by businesses that care about the environment and consumer have an impact on environmental pollution. In the study, the relationship between the environmental pollution of Turkish Republics and the ISO 14001 standard document in these countries was investigated using various economic and social indicators.

Keywords: Environmental Pollution, ISO 14001, Public Economics, Turkish Republics

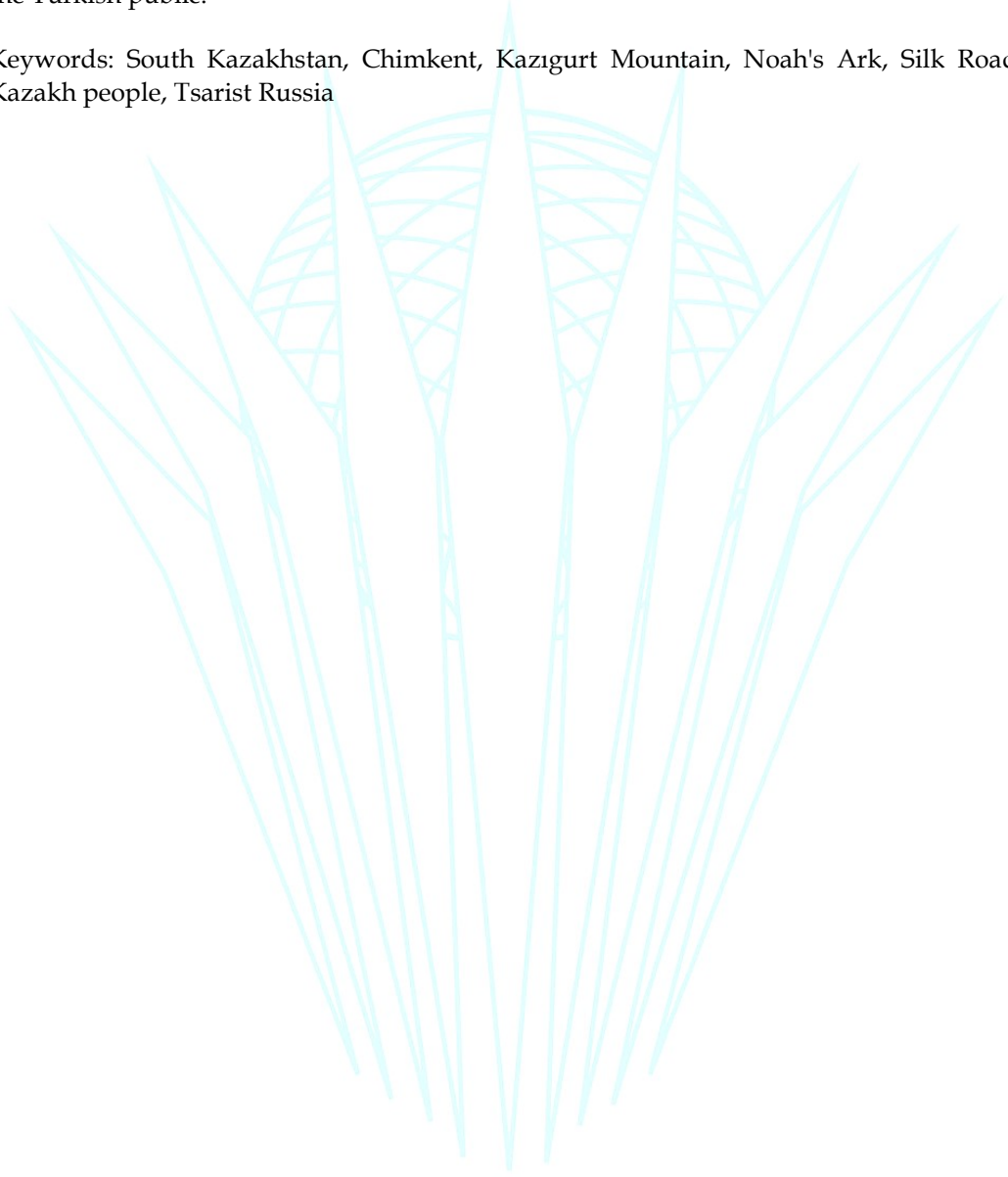
## LEGENDS ON KAZIGURT MOUTH

Ins. Kanat MOLDATAYEV (Ahmet Yesevi University)

In this article, we are talking about the scientific studies on the legends of Noah's Ark, as far as Kazigurt Mountain and region, Kazigurt Mountain are concerned.

Our aim is to introduce the Kazigurt Mountain in Southern Kazakhstan and the scientific investigations about the myths that have been said around this mountain for centuries to the Turkish public.

Keywords: South Kazakhstan, Chimkent, Kazigurt Mountain, Noah's Ark, Silk Road, Kazakh people, Tsarist Russia



## THE PILLARS OF IRANIAN FOREIGN POLICY

Asst.Prof.Dr. Bülent UĞRASIZ (Dokuz Eylül University)

Iran's politics and even basic structure of government are in flux. Religion, nationalism, ethnicity, economics, and geopolitics all are important factors influencing Iran's goals and tactics in its relationship with the outside world. The Islamic Republic, long a source of instability in the Middle East, is itself under severe pressure to change.

The 1997 election of Mohammed Khatami as president triggered a struggle between reformers and revolutionaries that has changed the political debate in Iran. Because Iranian politics today are not predictable. This study focuses on the more fundamental pillars of Iran's foreign policy. These pillars are likely to remain important factors that drive decision-making under most conceivable future governments. Through an analysis of recent Iranian foreign policy, we identify the ideological and non-ideological stimuli to Iranian decision-making and to important institutional inputs.

In this study, deep sources of Iranian foreign policy will be explored that noting how factors such as geopolitics, religion, nationalism, ethnicity, and economics affect Iran's foreign policy goals and behavior. This study also describes the impact of these sources to the foreign policy of Iran's behavior.

Keywords: Foreign Policy, Regional Balance, Middle East



## AN EVALUATION OF THE PRESENTATION OF HISTORY ON TURKISH CINEMA

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Filiz ERDEMİR GÖZE (Gazi University)

As in the past, the relationship between history and cinema continues to attract attention and this relationship is being discussed at many levels. Whether movies could be used in teaching history or how close the history reflected through movies is to the reality are only some of the discussion topics. There is influencing the masses power of cinema underneath the intense interest of cinema in the representation of history. Moreover, the fact that historical movies have an important impact on forming a historical and political awareness increased the interest in the cinema-history relationship. Thus, various researches show that cinema has been used effectively in teaching and learning history. Historical films have been one of the genres that the viewers have always shown interest in Turkey as well. When historical films are mentioned, the films about the fight of Turks with their enemies and the films in which individual heroisms come into prominence are the ones that first come to mind. From this point of view, in this study, it is aimed to reveal what kind of a historical awareness is tried to be created, which messages are sent to the public, how Turkish nation and its enemies are fictionalised in the light of internal-foreign politics developments. In the framework of this aim, various films that address different periods of Turkish history are chosen and analysed. As a result of the analysis, it is concluded that in the relationship of the cinema with history, politics is one of the basic determinants, and Turkey's internal or foreign politics dynamics have been effective in the fictionalising of these films.

Keywords: Turkish Cinema, History, Politics.

## **RAISING AWARENESS IN THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN NEWS STORIES AND GENDERED DISCOURSE**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Filiz ERDEMİR GÖZE (Gazi University)

In Turkey, under various discussions, violence against women is a topic that is always kept on the agenda by the media. There are various opposing views on the approach of media, the language it uses in news stories and the effects it creates on the public while reporting this important problem as news. Accordingly, on the one hand, media fosters violence and the violent environment by broadcasting news stories that produce, encourage and reproduce violence. On the other hand, however, it enables the violence to become known, something to be done in order to stop violence and to raise awareness on this issue. In the light of this information, in this study, the assumption that media has had important roles in raising awareness and finding solutions for violence against women in different layers of the society, but while broadcasting these news stories it reproduces gendered discourse is used as a base. Based on these assumptions, the study aims to find answers to the questions of how women subjected to violence and men who inflict violence are presented in the news stories and how these news stories are manufactured. In the scope of this aim, news stories of violence against women in the Internet media are studied, categorised and these news stories are analysed qualitatively. As a result of the study, it is concluded that Turkish media has played a positive role by bringing this issue to the public's and politicians' agenda, but it has also reinforced gendered discourse in its news stories.

Keywords: Media, Woman, Violence, Gendered Discourse

## THE DETERMINANTS OF POVERTY WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF DEVELOPMENT

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Sevcan GÜNEŞ (Pamukkale University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Hacer Simay KARAALP ORHAN (Pamukkale University)

Student Nurgül EVCİM (Pamukkale University)

The concepts of economic development and economic growth are sometimes used interchangeably. In fact, economic growth is an important subcomponent of the concept of development. Growth indicates the increase in the amount of the goods and services produced in a country. Economic development, on the other hand, aims to increase the quality of social, cultural and political lives of the individuals, as well as achieving economic growth. Existence of poverty is most important obstacle to achieve sustainable economic development level. The definition of poverty diverse as well. While some analysis measure poverty by just using per capita income variable, some others extend the definition of the poverty by including social and political deprivation of life. Despite the increase in per capita income levels in most of the countries, The number of people on the poverty line increases. International Labor Organization (ILO) reports states that achieving growth is necessary but not sufficient to decrease poverty. Whether growth increasing welfare of the poor (pro-poor growth) or not is subject to debate in many scientific article. The increase of poverty and income disequilibrium brings not only economic but also social and political problems. There are numerous diverse characteristics that might be associated with poverty. The relationship of these characteristics with poverty is also country-specific In this study, after presenting the socio-economic determinants of poverty indicators, the relationship between development and poverty has been investigated.

Keywords: Poverty, Development, Growth

## OFFENSIVE AND DEFFENSIVE REALISM THEORIES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS DISCIPLINE

Student Zhuldyz KANAPIYANOVA (Uludağ University)

One of the oldest and most widely adopted theories of International Relations Discipline is the theory of Realism. Realism, which is the center of studies between the 1940-1970 years with concepts of power and interest, has been criticized too much for being scientifically inadequate. Neorealism born as a result of this criticism, was presented by Kenneth Waltz. This study before explaining the offensive and deffensive realism theories, aims to analyse realism and neorealism theoires which are the starting points of these theories. Also this study discussing the hypotheses of the theorists and analysing the common aspects and differences between the offensive and deffensive realism theories which are born after the development of neorealism theory. As these two theories are explored, the theoretical research method will be used as it will analyze the approach of offensive realists such as John Mersheimer and Glenn Snyder, as well as defensive realists such as Kenneth Waltz, Stephen Van Evera, Stephen Walt and Robert Jervis. According to the results of the study, the assumption is that the deffensive and offensive realism can be confused with each other at a very small point, and at the same time they can differentiate from one another with a very small word.

Keywords: Realism, Neorealism, Offensive Realism, Deffensive Realism

## CENGİZ AYTMATOV VOLUNTEER IN JOURNEY OF CULTURAL VALUES MOVED IN ELVEDA GÜLSARI

PhD. Ayşe YILMAZ (Gem Eğitim Kurumları)

Mehmet Emin Rasulzade explains that in the text of the conference, which was published in the name of Azerbaijan Cultural Traditions (Resulzade 1949), all cultures were born under the mutual influence of the three great masters: Geographical imam-nation, ethnographical imam-nation and spiritual imam-civilization! It is then necessary to consider these three missions when determining the cultural values of a nation. Mehmet Kaplan, in his essay entitled "Turkish Literature and the Cultural Values of the Turkish Nation" (Kaplan 2001: 10-14) in his book "Culture and Language", also describes how he entered into the scope of the three great apostles mentioned by Rasulzade at the same time, . We can look at literary works as a mirror reflecting the cultural elements, if we take the reference of Mehmet Kaplan's expression, "What is in the cultural scene, the flow of all of them can be found in literature". In this study, the elements of Kyrgyz culture in the novel of Kyrgyz writer Cengiz Aytmatov's Farewell Gülsarı will be examined. In this novel Aytmatov has included many elements belonging to the Kyrgyz culture. The important thing about the horse culture is processed through the "taypalma yorga" in the name of Gülsarı who gives the name of Romana. The information given about traditional Turkish plays such as roots, idioms, idioms, folk dancers, kopuz instrument details, roots, steel-rooks, live details of felt tent culture represent the cultural elements at work. When all these cultural elements are carefully examined, many elements in Kyrgyz culture are found to have many aspects common to our folk culture. The identification of all these partnerships between cultural elements indicates that we are a different branch of a tree that is rooted in the same root, whose purpose is to identify these partnerships and contribute to the consolidation of feelings of unity, togetherness and fraternity.

Keywords: Culture, Literature, Novel, Elveda Gülsarı, Aytmatov, Folklore



## PROBLEMS AND ANALYSIS PROPOSALS MEANS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING ON THE SAMPLE CITY OF NEVSEHIR

Student Fatma Seval GÜNERİ (Ankara University)

Language is the most important means of understanding people. In this context, it is indicated by scientists that there are more than two thousand languages in the world.

The increase in the number of people who have spoken these languages throughout history has been related to their improvements in social, economic and cultural etc. areas. It is directly proportional to the development in the areas. For example, in the 19th century, while French was an important language to learn, it left its place in English in the 21st century.

World social, political and economic developments nowadays increased interest in Turkey also Turkish. Accordingly, a limited number of Turkish Education Centers in Turkey has failed to satisfy in time. Starting from this, some public non-governmental organizations have started various studies to teach Turkish. Many problems have been experienced during the teaching of Turkish language which has been done so far and everyone has offered different solutions for their problems by themselves. None of these proposed solutions have completely removed the problems. There are several reasons for this. First of all, the lack of a comprehensive curriculum on Turkish Language Teaching with Foreigners and therefore the inadequacy of the necessary materials made it difficult to solve this problem.

On the other hand, the fact that there is no complete needs analysis for the learners ,who want to learn Turkish, their language family, their ethnic origins, their social and cultural differences and why they want to learn this language have increased the difficulty. For example, the problems encountered by students from the Central Asian Turkic Republics and members of the Altaic language family and the learners of the Turkish language groups of Arabic and European origin differ. European students face all the difficulties in Turkish learning while students from Turkish ancestry come across the problem of pseudo-equivalence. Besides, students from Arab countries think that learning Turkish easy when they see Arabic and Persian words in Turkish language. However, Turkish and Arabic come from two different language families, one from the front and the other from the socially joined two different language families (Zal 2015).

In this paper, after the necessary needs analysis studies were carried out, problems encountered in the field of reading comprehension skills of Turkish learners of Arabic Syrian students in the province of Nevsehir were determined and some solutions were suggested.

Keywords: Turkish Language, Teaching Turkish Language, Curriculum, Reading-Comprehension Skills.

## MOTOR VEHICLE TAX APPLICATION IN ELECTRIC MOTOR VEHICLES AND SPECIAL CONSUMPTION TAX APPLICATION IN DISQUALIFYING OLD VEHICLES BY SCRAPPING THEM

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih SARAÇOĞLU (Gazi University)

Res.Asst. Öner GÜMÜŞ (Dumlupınar University)

With a draft of act concerning making change in tax acts and some acts and decrees which is burning issue nowadays, the regulations are made towards encouragement investment, production, employment, R&D, innovation and design activities, supporting amateur sport, expanding tax base, eradication of conflicts and uncertainties, increasing the convention in transact business, increasing boom and savings, evaluation of entailed lands, encouragement of investments providing saving and efficiency in energy, enhancing the employment of children under protection and overhaul.

Within this scope, electric motor vehicles are included in motor vehicle tax nad some goods used as fuel are included in special consumption tax; the regulations are made towards funtioning housing account system fort he aim of increasing boom and savings, increasing the efficiency in individual retirement system and encoouragement of buying new car.

Our study is related to the regulations towards inclusion electric motor vehicles in motor vehicle tax to axpand tax base and encouragement of buying new car to increase boom and savings.

Collection of tax from the motor vehicles which have serious values is suitable in terms of providing justice in taxation. With this view, it is seen that electric motor vehicles are included in the scope of motor vehicle tax.

On the other hand, by exporting or disqualifying old and depreciated vehicles from the traffic with special consumption tax reduction application and y encouraging buying new cars instead of these vehicles, it is aimed at renewing vehicle parks, increasing traffic security, decreasing the damages released by old vehicles, increasing exporting and encouraging producers with vehicle demand forming new.

When that electric motor vehicles are included within the scope of motor vehicle tax is evaluated in terms of environment, it is seen that it conflicts with the regulations made within the scope of special consumption tax. Yet, within the reasons of regulations towards encouragement of buying new car, that damages old cars give to the environment is included.

Becasue of tax income increases and tax losses these regulations provide, it can be said that they are inconsistent.

In addition, that taxpayers' reactions tax regulations including similar subjects and which come up frequently should be considered is thought.

Keywords: Motor Vehicle Tax, Special Consumption Tax, Taxation.

## THE ASSESSMENTS ON TAX CONSCIOUSNESS, TAX COMPLIANCE AND TURKISH TAX SYSTEM

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Fatih SARAÇOĞLU (Gazi University)  
Res.Asst. Öner GÜMÜŞ (Dumlupınar University)

Tax consciousness has a great importance in terms of reaching the sources needed to fulfill public services. Especially because principle of statement is adopted in taxation, the importance of tax consciousness increases more.

In the societies which principle of statement is valid in taxation but tax consciousness is not formed, if auditing mechanism do not show the performance expected, the problem that taxpayers pay tax as how much they want will be met.

In the forming tax conscious, not only the level of consciousness taxpayers have to have is important; but also the level of consciousness of whom are given manage and directing missions.

Tax compliance can be defined as that taxpayers maintain a conscious and responsible attitude in this subject by understanding the importance of tax and within this scope, they meet their liabilities related to tax as complete and right.

The factors affected taxpayers' tax consciousness are economic factors, psychological factors, demographic factors, social and moral factors, political factors and confidence taxpayer's hav efor tax administration.

Because approximately 70 % of tax incomes are inversely progressive tax in Turkey, tax incomes are obtained from the indirect taxes which are injustice. Personal Income Tax converts into wage tax; half of the Corporate Income Tax is paid by 100 taxpayers. The wealth is not taxed sufficiently. So, it is not possible to tell about tax consciousness and tax compliance when there is no justice in tax system.

The rate of tax auditing in turkey is nearly 2 %; government gives up tax penalties with reconciliation application and tax amnesties and tax amnesties obscure tax compliance.

On the other hand, the number of taxpayers who thought that tax incomes are not back to them or tax incomes do not spend appropriately are quite high. This situation is one of the obstacles in front of the tax compliance.

The complexity of tax legislation and application makes tax compliance difficult.

Under these circumstances, to expect forming tax consciousness and realizing/increasing tax compliance means being an extreme optimist. This formation cannot be provided by celebrating tax week once a year.

Firstly, tax base should be expanded, underground economy should be registered, justice should be provided in taxation and taxpayers see that tax incomes are back to them as public services and by this way, it is possible to mention tax consciousness.

Keywords: Tax Consciousness, Tax Compliance, Turkish Tax System

## **PUBLIC SEXUALITY AND WOMAN IN THE THE MUNDUK AND ZARLIK EPIC OF THE KYRGYZ**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Mehmet ÇERİBAŞ (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)  
Student Emine TAŞ (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)

Epics get inspired from the events that are lived or have a possibility of living of the societies, mostly telling the heroism but sometimes including the disasters, crisis and disloyalties in the public, epics tell these events by building a sincere technique. Besides, epics can be seen as a category which tell the traditions, public and family life, military and political organizations, including the cultural richness of civilizations. The adventures of societies, way of living and view of life is also reflected in a pure and clear status. In epics all of these things are told through the hero or heroes.

From the beginning to present, while transferring the Turkish culture, female heroes didn't act as active as the male heroes. Although women were a strong and a part of the political power with the help of the nomad life in social life before Islam, women have been pacified, lost their power and statute because of the settled life and with the effect of the religion. From this point of view we should have a knowledge of the statute of women in a society while thinking of a society's place in civilization. At this point Kyrgyz epics give valuable information about the female heroes.

In the epics of Kyrgyz it can clearly be seen that the female heroes are significantly active, even in some epic tradition generally they are the real hero although it is the role of the male character. We can see in Kyrgyz epics that they reflect the folk stories by telling love, revenge and a struggle for a women in addition to the subject of heroism stories. In this point of view "Munduk and Zarlık" epics have an important place.

In this announcement, with the help of Munduk and Zarlık epic, woman's place in family and opposite sex, her responsibilities, statute, her functions and her role in society will be established and studied in a folkloristic way after giving information about woman and man dominance in history.

Keywords: Kyrgyz Epopee, Women Varieties And Roles, Stereotips, Image.



## THE IMPACTS OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE ELEMENTS OF KAZAKH GEOGRAPHY ON THE FORMATION OF EPICS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Elmira ADİLBEKOVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

The impact of geography on human communities is great. In other words; vegetation, seas, mines etc. elements affect people's migration and settlement, legal and religious behavior, forms of production, lifestyles and cultures. It is normal for these natural conditions that cause the emergence of cultures to create human types that try to keep up with the lifestyle. The social environment obliges the human type to match its own characteristics.

Kazakh epics, which are widely known on a geographical scale, are of great importance both in terms of history and art. In this study, the history of the Kazakh epics, the ways of development, the way of spreading and similarities with other cultures are given. Cossack epics are products of a moving life and they express the influence of the event on the people rather than telling this lifestyle. For this reason, it has been seen that some common values in the literature of the nations, which are culture and history associations, have emerged, and then they continue to live these values in oral products of these events.

One of the most beautiful examples of the heroic epics of the Kazakh people is the Koblandi Batidae. If the heroic epics reflect the years, wisdom, beliefs and art of the history of the illiterate people of the people, the reason why the Koblandi Blood Epic is regarded as the present heritage of the Kazakh people has arisen. It has a hereditary inheritance characteristic of the history of Kazakh people, as old as its history. This literature which has been said to have been spoken in the age of the Coptic times in the days when there is no writing has hosted many elements from the history of Cossack.

Epics live from the past day by day. This is because the epic, the product of an outward-looking, moving lifestyle and expressed in the form of poetry, is far from meeting the need of this society, where the place is settled and the social classifications are seen. This need could only meet the people's stories. In short, a new life, new needs gave the public stories.

Keywords: Kazakh Epics, Natural Elements, Kazakh Geography, Culture, Kopuz, Product



## THE ROLE OF FINDING AND EUPHEMISMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DEATH OF KAZAKH LANGUAGE IN SYNONYMS

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Nursaule AYTBAJEVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

In the life of man, life is joyful, more fun and fun, grief and sadness are very important. For humanity these natural phenomena are the most terrible and violent deaths. Thus, rather than the word "death" on the back, it uses overlapping synonyms which are used in the sense of these concepts, but which are ears to the ears.

According to the old tradition of the Turkic people, including the Kazakh people, the tomb of man, sometimes the whole country, poetry, poetry, story is a big trumpet.

Speech and impossible words are not impossible to speak, language-rich dictionary funds allow this kind of cover-up. The last words of the famous poem "The Way of Abai" that M.Auezov is known to be quite clear end

Keywords: Turkish Peoples, Euphemism, Words, Signs, Synonyms.

## CURRENT SITUATION AS A MOTHER ACTION FIELD FOR THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KAZAKH

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Saltanat BEYSEMBAYEVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

In the process of interaction between people, 60-80% of the communication is done through nonverbal communication and only 20-40% of the information is transmitted through verbal communication. Many linguists today must think of this data, which forces people to think about their mutual understanding. The examination of non-verbal signs and signs is practiced by paralinguistic, ie, beautiful speech, which emerged in the 40s of the century. Paralinguistic with a broader understanding includes not only sound effects characters but gestures, facial expressions, ie movements of whole body language. The greeting status constitutes the main field of activity of the majority with contact between the contacts and is a part of the typical speech rules for each specific language. Speaking as original language signs, teaching units form rich series in thematic groups. The article directly addresses the synergistic series of gestures used in practice. The writer once again proves the gestures of every dildo to the system social condition and to the character by the particular linguistic community, in the sense that the greeting situation is the real content of the synonymy of the reduced number of the gestures to meet and communicate with the body language.

Keywords: Communication, Speech, Greeting Status, Parallelism, Body Language, Gesture.

## VERY CULTURED PEOPLE MAKE MUCH ETHNIC ENVIRONMENTAL HIGHER EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Akmaral KARPIKBAYEVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

In this article, concepts such as "multicultural personality" and "multiethnic environment" have been revealed. It is emphasized that the multicultural person is easily entered into the intercultural dialogue, understands the cultural features and perceives the coexistence of cultural diversity as a norm.

Hoca Ahmet Yesevi International Turkish-Kazakh University is based on the necessity of forming a multicultural person in a multi-ethnic environment. Ethnic culture and the ethno-social plan lie in the interaction of multiculturalism, multinationalism, different mindsets, languages, folk traditions and traditions, which is unique in higher education institutions. Attention focuses on the fact that the educational environment is encouraged, on the one hand, the student realizes its roots and thus can determine the place and the other in the world - on the other hand, it gives understanding and respect to the cultures. That is, we are talking about the need to create and develop a very ethnical environment that is part of the educational environment as a whole.

Psychological and pedagogical support aimed at acquiring knowledge about norms, values, stereotypes of behaviors of other people by ethnic communities' representatives is aimed at developing socio-psychological skills to establish and maintain positive contacts between ethnic groups.

Keywords: Concept, Environment, Race, Need, Stereotype, Culture

## ABOUT "ADİL SULTAN" "WORD TEAMING METHODS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ercan ÖMİRBEYAV (Ahmet Yesevi University)  
Lec. Şınar USENBAYEVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

"The Adil Sultan" epic In the manuscript number 493, preserved at the Eastern Section of the Petersburg University Scientific Library in Russia, the works of the middle ages, epics, lovers, and poets came out as books that compiled and reached us in our mother tongue. The manuscript consists of 65 pages. The pages are complete, the paper is complete, well preserved ". At the end of each page, the key word for the next page is written. The second half of the manuscript book, titled without title, began with direct saga. The ephemeris of internal titles is shown by separating the words from the texts of the works and drawing them under a red pen. Epics are finished on the eighth page, so the title of "Adil Sultan" was written on 8-13 pages without showing the title. This epic mid-century artifact is the best-known example of epic that has reached the epicenter, reported in Kazakh soil. The work begins with the narration of the dream of the Adil Sultan's wife and his interpretation, and is completed with the order of Adil Sultan's good fortune in jail.

The vocabulary written in each period is obviously different. In other words, the Kazakh language is proof that it changed according to the historical periods. In the language of old and middle century written monuments there is morphological method of word derivation, but according to vocabulary, there are number of word production suffixes. When we compare the vocabulary development system in the old and middle century written works with today's vocabulary development, today's Kazak Dili is rich with the additions of construction. Even if a few centuries passed, we can see that the vocabulary development system of each language has influenced the growth of vocabulary. The development of the language vocabulary development system is undoubtedly a constantly evolving change in language development, even though the vocabulary of the vocabulary rules is slow.

Keywords: Heroism Epic, Word Derivation, Language, Rule, Handwriting.

## THE EFFECT OF ON HUMAN DESTINY

Lec. Nargiza CAMALOVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

PhD. Asil ŞENGÜN (Ahmet Yesevi University)

Memorats are texts that are an educational communication tool among people who meet in the same belief formation, social consciousness and belief perception. From the point of view of Turkish folklore, it is seen that there are many studies related to memorat. The reason for this is that memorat is considered as a separate branch from the legend type. Another reason is that in some memoratums there is a dimension of communication with religious figures and this situation is evaluated in menlik. Memorials in folklore have many functions that affect personal and social life. They have many functions such as stimulating people, preventing wrong things, directing them to the right way, relieving from the psychological side, organizing social life, conveying beliefs to future generations. In our study, the memoratums that have been experienced in the vicinity of Turkistan have been examined. Previously, no research has been done on memorat in this region. Another reason to compile memoratums in the vicinity of Turkistan is that we encountered the beginning of memorat on the story of "Dede Korkut" of Dede Korkut, who came to the world near the Sir-Derya river in Turkestan. This story is about the union of a fairy girl and a shepherd, a one-eyed, very different creature coming to the world. We are predicting that these events lived in the vicinity of Turkestan. During the study, interviews were held with memoratum residents and texts were compiled. In our work, memorat texts compiled from twenty people were summarized. It is emphasized how the memoraties occur, the place and time, the age of the persons, the sex, the people.

Keywords: Memorat, Overhead, Belief, Folklore, Albinty



## TRADITIONS AND BELIEFS RELATING TO THE RINGS OF THE RINGS IN THE TURKESTAN REGION

Lec. Elmira MULKIBAEVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)  
PhD. Asil ŞENGÜN (Ahmet Yesevi University)

The event of death has a large place in the history of Turkish culture and civilization. Death in daily life both before and after Islam is a very important issue. In this article, the religious and cultural aspects of the deaths of the people living in and around Turkestan will be examined. These include: beliefs and practices that annihilate death and prevent death, beliefs and practices observed at the time of death, beliefs and practices after the birth of the bay, and after the burial. They were portrayed in a planned manner. The traditions and beliefs of the Uzbek and Kazakh people living in the Turkic region are naturally influenced by the changing geography and environment and show differences. However, there are common features in some areas. The weight of these common features is undoubtedly some of the principles that come from the Islamic tradition. Most of the information on this issue was made from the sources living in this region and from observations we have made.

Keywords: Funerals, Traditions, Beliefs About Death, Moment Of Death, Laughing At Death.

## THE CUSTOMS OF MARRIAGE AROUND TURKESTAN

Lec. Dilfuza MAMETOVA (Ahmet Yesevi University)

PhD. Asil ŞENGÜN (Ahmet Yesevi University)

There is a rich and colorful culture that your nationality has created throughout its history. Artists who can not benefit from this culture, that is, traditions, can not put original works in the scene. There is a danger of forgetting, disappearing and disappearing if we do not study the studies, reviews and compilation of the customs, traditions and customs of marriage weddings of Turkestan people who have a rooted cultural tradition today. Communication technology has been developing rapidly in recent years. Very rich historical background alone is not enough. Obscured culture loses its importance and influence over time. Now it is the people who are disturbed to take the place of the national cultures, to get a technology culture without the historical roots.

The marriage, which is the foundation of the family union, has been seen and accepted as one of the important social events in Turkestan and its surrounding societies as it is in all societies. Non-marital cohabitation is not seen as acceptable even today. Regardless of the nature and size of the marriage ceremony, it is important that the family is founded on a legitimate path. The marriage with a universal character and the events that develop around it are realized by adapting the rules and the hearts required by the type of culture to which the world belongs.

In Turkestan districts and villages, marriage customs have their own characteristics according to their characteristics. We have found out that we have made customs related to the marriage wedding in the historical process both from written sources and from community leaders. In our work we aimed to examine comparatively customs, traditions and customs of Kazakh, Uzbek and other Turkic people related to weddings, resident in Turkistan and surrounding settlements.

Keywords: Kazakh Turks, Uzbek Turks, Customs, Semis, Tradition-Custom, Henna, Engagement, Groom, Bride.

## ALI FUAD BAŞGİL AS A LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE THINKER

Asst.Prof.Dr. Selami ERDOĞAN (Dumlupınar University)

Ali Fuad is known as a conservative thinker in Turkish political history. However, it is accepted as a thinker who is close to liberal democracy in his political standpoint. In the years when Turkish democracy passed through a painful period, he was involved in politics and witnessed the failures of democracy in Turkey. Başgil has a very good infrastructure for democracy as well as being a constitutional law knowledge and having been abroad for many years. In this respect, he is a person who has gained experience in democracy in the West countries. He is a scientist who has made important determinations about the problems of Turkish democracy. In Turkey, the problem of how conservative thinkers adopt democracy is widely discussed. Ali Fuat Başgil has a very unique place in terms of adopting human rights and democratic principles in Turkey. In this respect, Başgil's perspective on democracy and human rights will be analyzed in this study. In particular, the ideas of Başgil about the Turkish conservatism to be included in liberalism will be emphasized.

Keywords: Ali Fuad Başgil, Turkish Conservatism, Democracy, Human Rights, Liberalism

## **HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CENTER-RIGHT POLITICS IN TURKEY (1946-1991)**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Selami ERDOĞAN (Dumlupınar University)

In Turkey, it is observed that the parties, which are called the centre right, are in power in a large part of the multi-party political life (DP, AP, ANAP). In 1946, the multi-party political life in Turkey, the first center in the sense that the right-wing Party is considered Democratic Party. The Democratic Party, which seized power in 1950, ruled the country continuously for 10 years, but in 1960, it was expelled from political power by force of arms. In the years following him, he was unable to survive a similar fate in the AP. This party was subjected to both the 1971 Memorandum and the 1980 military intervention. As a result of the general elections held in 1983, an important center emerged as the right party in ANAP. Although there was no military coup in the period of ANAP ruling, it was seen that the soldiers were reluctant to turn the political sphere into civilian power. These three political parties (DP, AP, ANAP), which have remained in power in Turkey for many years, played an important role in the construction of Turkey. In this study, the policies implemented by these three parties will be analyzed in the direction of "Central right political understanding", and they will also focus on where these parties are separated or resembled.

Keywords: DP Period, AP Period, ANAP Period, Coups, Center-Right

## SAMIHA AYVERDI'S NOVELS AND THE REPRODUCTION OF ISLAMIC-MYSTIC CONCEPTIONS IN THE MODERN TURKISH LITERATURE

Res.Asst. Emine Gözde ÖZGÜREL (Ankara University)

Samiha Ayverdi (1905-1993), one of the important writers of the Turkish Literature during the Republican Period, has written eight novels which are develop on a basis of Turkish-Islamic mysticism. The author does not explain the mystical concepts theoretically in his novels; visualize through the metaphorical forms in the fictional plane of the novel. In this declaration, we will discuss the novels of Samiha Ayverdi in the context of the reproduction of Islamic mysticism in other words Islamic sufism in the context of reproduction of the modern Turkish novel, and how the concepts of 'İnsan-i kâmil' and 'çilehâne' are brought into fiction in the author's various novels by using metaphorical value of space.

Keywords: Literature, Novel, Islamic Mysticism, Metaphor.



## THE LANGUAGE POLICY AND PERSPECTIVES OF TEACHING THE NATIVE LANGUAGES OF TURK PEOPLES IN THE RUSSIAN SYSTEM OF GENERAL EDUCATION

Prof.Dr. S. A. BORGOYAKOV (Russia Education Academy)

The article analyses the demographic and language situation and the condition and perspectives of learning the native languages of Turk peoples in the context of the language policy of the Russian Federation.

It is shown that the population of the Turk peoples has increased during the latest decades. The highest level of the population growth is demonstrated by the peoples of the North Caucasus: Kumyks, Karachays, Balkars and Nogai; a little bit less growth is demonstrated by Tuvans, Yakuts and Bashkir. At the same time, the population of the Chuvashes, Khakas and Tatar is decreasing. The decrease among the latest is explained by both a low level of reproduction and their assimilation or the losses from the change of self-identification.

The increase of the level of the Russian language among the aboriginal population of the country is accompanied by strengthening of the Russian-national bilingualism and, in certain cases, by the language assimilation. The lowest level of the language assimilation is demonstrated by the peoples of the North Caucasus, as well as the Tuvans and Yakuts; a high level is among the Khakas, Bashkir and Chuvashes. The "least Russian speaking" are the Tuvans and the "most Russian speaking" are the Khakas. The bilingualism in favor of an ethnic language is shown only by the Tuvans and Yakuts.

It is found that non-systematic and unbalanced character of the language policy leads to difficulties with organization of efficient ethno-language education in the modern Russian school. While in the 90s of the XXth century the adoption of the laws on education and languages in the regions of Russia led to increase of teaching on native languages in school and significant increase of the number of pupils learning such languages, the subsequent reform of the Russian system of education has led to the decrease of the number of the ethno-cultural schools and pupils studying native languages. The most intensive decrease is observed among the schools where ethnic languages are the languages of education.

The present challenge to the ethnic communities and ethno-cultural school of the national regions of Russia is the problem of teaching native languages to the children who do not operate or poorly operate them.

It is shown that the development of the ethno-cultural and ethno-language education is the most important factor of support and development of ethno-cultural identity, languages and traditions of the peoples of Russia which is linked to the goal of consolidation and strengthening of the unity of multinational state.

It is argued that one of the main mechanisms of realization of effective language policy is the development of the unified strategy of development of ethno-cultural and ethno-language education in the Russian Federation, its common aims, principles and priorities. The main resource of improvement of the language situation in the regions and settlement of the problems of the language education is strengthening of the civil activity of people and creation of motivators of social activity of different groups of population.

Keywords: Turk Peoples of Russia, Language Policy, Demographic and Language Situation, Ethno-Cultural Education, Problems Of Teaching Of Native Languages

## **WOMEN WITH CHARTER IN HISTORICAL SOURCES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE: RESEARCH ON OTTOMAN ARCHIEVES OF THE PRIME MINISTRY**

Prof.Dr. Enver AYDOĞAN (Gazi University)

Student Burçak YAKIN (Gazi University)

The purpose of this study is to examine the contribution of women to the economic in the Ottoman State. In this context, the investigation of the women who are the owner of berat constitutes the fundamental issue of the study. Beratlar are the authorization certificates which are uniquely granted by the Ottoman Sultans. As a method of research, the Prime Ministry Ottoman archive documents were examined in all the funds by using the simple searching method, 'berat', 'women', 'hatun' and 'hanım' keywords. According to the results of the survey, it has been determined that charter of feraset, entailed estate, pirivilige, farming contracts, timar, duagülük, confer and appoinment that women have. In the light of the established data, it has been established that the contribution of women in the economic cannot be neglected.

Keywords: Charter, Women with Charter, Woman, Woman In Ottoman

## SCHOOL AND CHILD THROUGH THE EYES OF PARENTS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Burcu GEZER ŞEN (Fırat University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. Yelda SEVİM (Fırat University)

In this study, from the fact that school life occupies a large area in a child's social life, it is aimed to collect information about the child's school life through the eyes of parents, and evaluate parent-child interaction in learning process. For this purpose, a questionnaire was applied as a means of data collection. In the research, the opinions of 300 of the parents of the students who were educated in the last grades of the official and private elementary schools attached to the Ministry of National Education in the city center of Elazığ were consulted. Parents were asked some questions in order to have information about the school life of their children. According to the findings, the following results have been obtained about parents:

- 94% says that their child is successful.
- 78,3% checks daily what their child learn at school and do his homework.
- 89% always follows their child's grades.
- 65,7% helps their child in doing his homework only when he needs.
- 12,7% helps their child in doing his homework everyday.
- 88,3% is satisfied with his child's school.
- 86% is satisfied with school administrators.
- 96,3% is satisfied with his child's teachers.
- 46% meets sometimes with his child's teachers to learn his child's process.
- 89,7% participates in parent-teacher meetings at his child's school.
- 48,3% finds school's physical environment adequate.
- 47,3% finds social activities at school adequate.
- 66,7% attends social activities at his child's school.
- 64,7% goes to watch social events at his child's school.

Keywords: Child, School, Parents' Opinions.

## INVESTIGATION ON GRADUATE THESIS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Burcu GEZER ŞEN (Firat University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. Yelda SEVİM (Firat University)

Just like everywhere in the world, crime and violence in our country occupy a great place in social problems. The fact of violence is one of the main social problems and it is also a source of many social problems. Domestic violence is a major global problem with victims, mostly women and children. However, domestic violence is often hidden or normalized in daily life (Naylor, 2017: 59). Women and children are at greatest risk in the family environment, where they must be most secure. The family environment means that for them, one of the members of the family is exposed to the violence (Unicef, 2000: 1). Domestic violence is defined as physical (hitting, slapping, kicking), emotional or mental (naming, mocking, threatening) abuse, sexual assault and harassment (Wolf, 2015: 1). Investigations on domestic violence issue are important for the determination of current situation and proposals for solutions. These studies are guiding the social structure to be more healthy. The main purpose of this research is; to evaluate graduate theses on the subject of domestic violence in Turkey. The research was designed in the descriptive scanning model. The postgraduate dissertations on domestic violence have been analyzed and tried to be described in terms of the determined criteria. By using the document analysis technique; It is obtained by examining postgraduate theses which are allowed to be archived in Higher Education Council National Thesis Center Database and full text access via internet. This survey was completed postgraduate sociological content about domestic violence in the last 10 years in Turkey thesis were examined.

Keywords: Violence, Domestic Violence, Graduate Thesis.

## INTO TURKISH CHAMBERS THROUGH RUSSIAN TRANSLATION EXPRESSIONS AND MOLD SIGNS

PhD. Asil ŐENGÜN (Ahmet Yesevi University)

The Russian tsar was opened up to the end of Central Asia for the Russian army, with the Ivan (Ivan Groznyi) raising the Khazana Khanate from the center. In the period following this event, the Russian army began to take over Turkestan geography in a regular manner. In the framework of these activities, together with the Russian ones opened in the geographical region of Turkistan, the Turkic peoples in Turkestan geography have begun to be educated in Russian. As a result, it is possible to see many Russian originated words in written and oral language of contemporary Turkish dialects. In addition, it is possible to see that not only words but also many mold expressions enter the Turkish dialects. Except for the words that have entered the Turkish dialects through the various relations of Russian and Russian cultures over a long period of time, the statements and sentences will be handled and examined with examples.

Keywords: New Civilization, Communication, Foreign Language, Turkish Dialects, Russian, Mother Tongue, Foreign Language, Translation, Word Exchange, Interaction of Civilizations



## THE "CRADLE CEREMONY" IN THE KYRGYZ'S PERIOD BELIEFS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Mehmet ÇERİBAŞ (Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University)  
Şadmanay SUPATAYEVA

The "transitional ceremonies", which can be called the crisis period, are rich faith institutions that ensure the continuity of the rituals of the societies. In these ceremonies, it is aimed that the individual passes from one status to another status, properly. For this purpose, societies try to manage the "crisis" by implementing a number of beliefs and practices. Thus, as the damage to the individual from outside can be prevented, the transition to the new status, which the individual must win, is also facilitated and blessed.

Transitional beliefs and practices shaped around traditions such as birth, death, marriage and circumcision in the Turkish society have become increasingly enriched due to their direct impact on human life and have maintained their continuity as they continue to function in practice. Particularly during the transition ceremonies, birth ceremonies serve to protect the new individual who participated in the gathering from the evil, and to enable him to continue his presence in the new status. In this context, a number of practices were needed to center the baby / child and the mother in order to begin the moment of birth. This process, which started in the mother's womb, is aimed at ensuring the transition from birth to death. Among these, one of the most striking rituals among the Kyrgyz is the practice known as "cradle ceremony". In this study, "cradle ceremony" which is a part of the birth ceremonies among the Kyrgyz will be handled and elements such as ceremony time, performers and audiences, work done and processes, words and beliefs will be determined and analyzed in work.

Keywords: Kyrgyz, Period Time, Birth, Cradle, Cradle Ceremony.

## **FDI, EXPORTS, EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM TURKEY, TURKMENISTAN AND KAZAKHISTAN**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Hacer Simay KARAALP ORHAN (Pamukkale University)

The openness of an economy helps economic growth is a widely accepted proposition. There are two dimensions of openness: free trade in goods and services and free international capital flow. A more open economy enables to learn and transfer new technologies and inputs from abroad and thus allows increasing domestic productivity and efficiency. According to the export-based growth hypothesis, exports are one of the most important determinants of production and employment growth and increase economic growth. The other dimension of openness relates to the capital stock flowing freely across international borders. Various empirical evidence stated that FDI has made a positive contribution to the economic growth of developing countries. FDI remain an indispensable requirement for economic growth, employment generation, capital accumulation financing, knowledge transfer, economic stability and poverty especially for developing countries. Furthermore, there is the possibility of feedback effects from economic growth to openness to international trade, FDI and job creation. The main objective of this study was to examine the relationship between FDI, exports, employment and economic growth in Turkey, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan by using the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach to cointegration analysis and Toda-Yamamoto's (1995) causality tests. The time period comprises from 1980 to 2016 for Turkey and 1990 to 2016 for Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan.

Keywords: FDI, Exports, Employment, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan

## WATER FOOTPRINT IN EVALUATING WATER USE PRODUCTIVITY

Asst.Prof.Dr. Metin ÇALIK (Dumlupınar University)

When economic and environmental policies and strategies are designed widely at global, national or regional level, the environmental effects of these measures generally felt geographically at local level. Especially the impacts related to water resources, water contamination and water stress are located in specific points. Economic Water Productivity (EWP) represents economic value of unit product water per unit (TL/ m<sup>3</sup>). Water Foot Print is a newly developed indicator to calculate virtual content of water for goods or services. In this study, water foot print problem in economic water productivity is handled. At first, literature review oriented to water footprint related to freshwater consumption and contamination is composed. Some advises reveals in the conclusion of the study; irrigation and fertilisation productivity for sustainable production and to reduce water shortage, technical advices for producers, strategies and advices like legal and tax regulation on ground water.

Keywords: Water Footprint; Water Consumption, Gray Water

## APPLICABILITY OF WATER ACCOUNTING FOR SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT IN TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Metin ÇALIK (Dumlupınar University)

It makes it essential to proceed to a more balancing and integrated approach which minimises the negative effects and meets the ever increasing demand for water about water management. Water accounts aim to catch the value of water resources and their usage in economy. Water accounting is a consistent and structured approach's implementation to define, account and report water resources information. Water Accounting (WA) related to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is interested in water development and management coordinated to maximize economic and social welfare without sacrificing sustainability of ecosystem. Increasing population, increasing life standarts and rapidly developing economy and industrial sectors in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus caused for increasing energy and water demands. Cyprus has a semi-arid climate island and suffering structural and temporarily water shortage due to intensively used water resources. Intensive water pumping causes salinisation of coastal aquifers to salt water and internal aquifer depletion. It requires sensitive control of water resources via integrated water resources management (IWRM). Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus's tendencies in water resources, synthesis of radiation transfer models using GSM scenarios which also include the effect of climate change to the region taken into consideration. Focus of this study is to reveal vital importance of water management for economic development and human welfare in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This study could help to guide regulatory policies at national and international level and specify priorities for coming years for the usage of fresh water resources in sustainable and equitable way.

Keywords: Water Accounting, Sustainable Water Management, Water Resources

## ISMAIL ENVER PASHA AS A LEADER: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Student Ali Erdi KARABALIK (Düzce University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Oktay KOÇ (Kocaeli University)

It can be claimed that Ismail Enver Pasha was the prominent figure of the triumvirate that literally stamped last periods of the Ottoman Empire. According to some of the (foreigner) scholars "The reputation of Ismail Enver Pasha as a visionary and powerful leader reached up to India, Kaiser Wilhem was aware of his influence and Sultan of the Ottoman also met fully his demands ". Contrary to these, when looked at the relevant literature it is understood that there is no studies on his leadership and it can be found that there is some studies which are mostly focused on his private life. Finally it can be stated that there is a need for building up his leadership profile as a public administrator and political leader in the scope of administrative science. Yet if Enver Pasha's advantages, weaknesses and authenticities as a leader who was worked with different groups and individuals in a wider field can be revealed, at least the ground of his success and failures during administrative processes may also be explored. For this aim the study carried out through document analysis one of the qualitative research methods. Analyzed documents consist of books, scholarly works and other studies which are narrated Enver Pasha's life. The data gathered by collecting texts, from these documents as secondary data source, that are related to Enver Pasha's leadership were combined after coding by authors separately and Enver Pasha's leadership profile was formed by categorizing under the titles "advantages, weaknesses and authenticities".

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Ismail Enver Pasha, Leader, Leadership Profile, Document Analysis.



## THE MALARIA INCIDENTS OCCURED IN KONYA PROVINCE (1868- 1922)

PhD. Alırza GÖNÜLLÜ (MEB)

Incidents of malaria had been faced in numerous settlements of Ottoman State with the beginning of the second half of the 19th century. For example; the malaria incidents in Tuna, Iskodra, Aydın, Adana, Trabzon provinces are some of these. In the same period of time malaria incidents had been seen in central flag of Konya province as well as the flags of Antalya, Isparta and Niğde, too. Preventive medicine was not totally developed in our country during the Ottoman State and the National Warfare periods. That's why; when a malaria incident occurred in these places, necessary interventions were held to cure the patients by the local government. But when there were not enough doctors and medicine in the area of illness, with the demands of the local governments, doctors, medicine and other medical supplies were sent by the central government. Besides, appropriation requests demanded by the local governments to use for the treatment were also met. During the period of search, "kinin" - (sulfata) was commonly used to cure the malaria incidents. Because of malaria, great amount of people lost their lives in the province mentioned. Malaria usually appears in locations near seas, lakes, swamps and rashly places. Besides, malaria can be seen in the places with drains.

Keywords: Keywords: Ottoman State, National Warfare Period, Malaria, Medicine, Treatment.

## CONTINUOUS PROCESS AUDITING (CPA): MODEL RECOMMENDATION

Res.Asst. Ali KESTANE (Kilis 7 Aralık University)

Realizing the activities of the enterprises in the conditions of global economic competition, it has become compulsory for enterprises to establish production processes of goods and services based on information technology and this situation is reflected in the audit activities. The emergence and growth of web-based systems and services makes the work of audit professional complex and time consuming for many businesses. In this sense, Continuous Process Audit (CPA) systems are emerging as a cheap and effective approach. The CPA system helps to satisfy process auditing needs and advices in the context of distributed enterprise systems while requiring fewer resources and enabling processes to be audited continuously in real time. This study presents a conceptual model proposal for Continuous Process Control based on domain ontologies, audit rules, information learning techniques, and audit report recommendation procedures. This approach can enable a Continuous Process Audit System for a process-based e-commerce platform that provides customizable audit rule based solutions on behalf of audit specialists, system administrators and senior decision makers. The absence of such a practice in Turkey, yet the difference between this study and demonstrate the importance and study on the applicability of future such a model by different researchers will be able to open a new era in the audit activities carried out in Turkey.

Keywords: Keywords: Audit, Continuous Process Auditing, Audit Rule Ontology  
Jel Code: M40, M41, M42

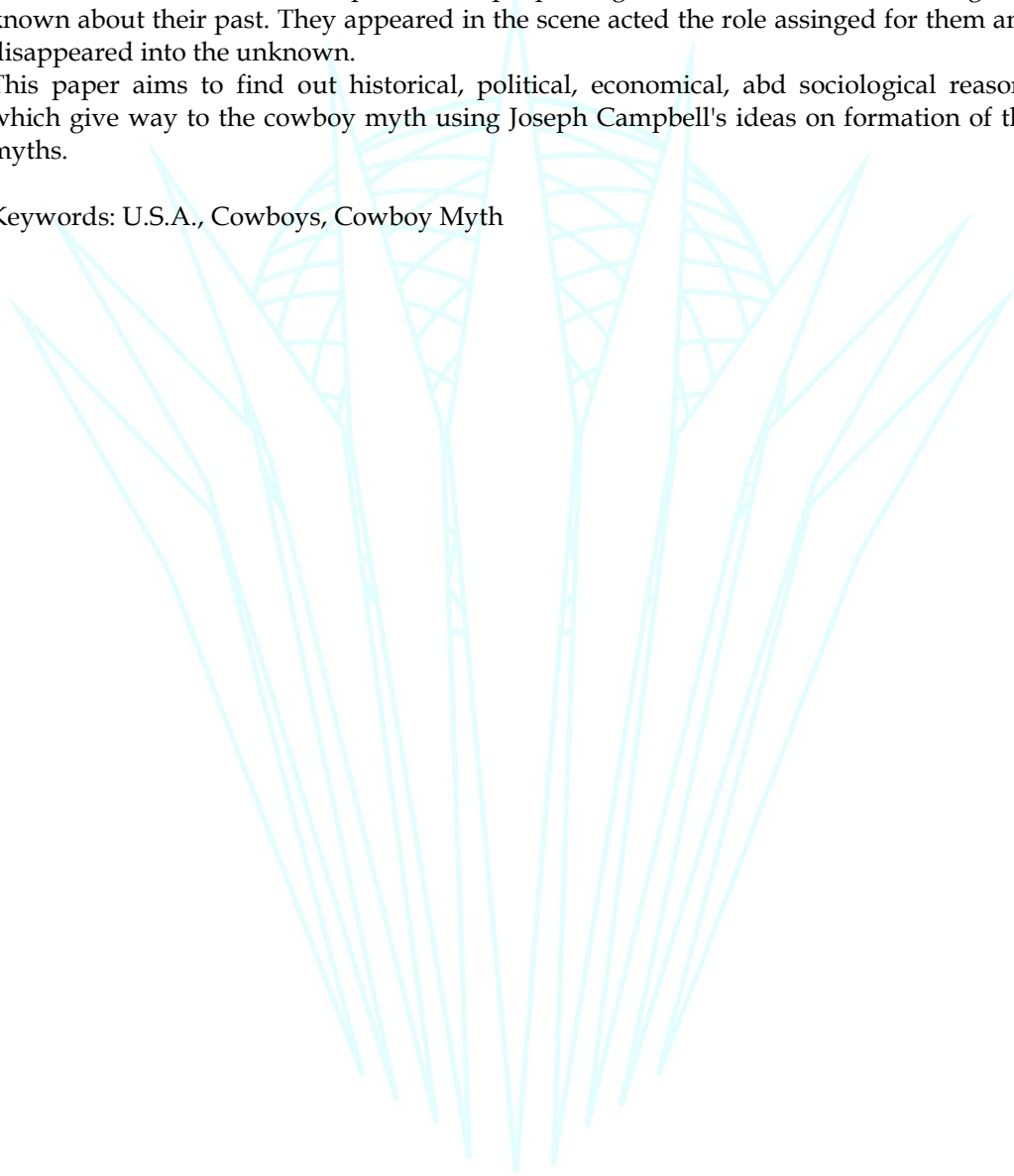
## COWBOYS: FROM REALITY TO MYTH

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nuray ÖNDER (Dokuz Eylül University)

One of the important components of American history and economy is the cowboys. With the passing of time and under the influence of various factors they had gained different dimensions. They were no longer ordinary cowboys who led the herds from the south to the slaughter houses in Kansas. Sometimes they were the heroes who rescued the whites from Indians or help the townspeople to get rid of the outlaws. Nothing was known about their past. They appeared in the scene acted the role assigned for them and disappeared into the unknown.

This paper aims to find out historical, political, economical, and sociological reasons which give way to the cowboy myth using Joseph Campbell's ideas on formation of the myths.

Keywords: U.S.A., Cowboys, Cowboy Myth



## THE CRYPTO CURRENCIES IN TERMS OF ISLAMIC ECONOMY

Res.Asst. Oktay KARAÇAY (Dumlupinar University)

The Islamic Economy, in its essence, represents a different and unique economic understanding from mainstream economics. In this economic conception, which has its own prohibitions and orders, the main thing is freedom in transactions. In this study, crypto currency markets have been studied through the basic principles of making a contract obsolete according to the Islamic economic perspective. Based on six main principles, it was observed that the norms of Islamic economics were incompatible with the principles of product, uncertainty and excessive gain. These observations were observed on centralized crypto currencies and decentralized crypto currencies. As a result, although they are contrary to the Islamic economic perspective, they offer both, the ability to get rid of the cost of printing money, and to make transactions faster. In addition to this, instead of the proof of work system, alternatives have begun to be developed. So, instead of going back to these developments in the crypto currencies, it can be argued that it would be more beneficial to think about how a crypto currency would be offset by the criticized aspects of crypto currencies.

Keywords: Crypto Currencies, Proof of Work, Proof of Stake, Islamic Economy

## **"NEW" APPROACHES TO PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THEIR EFFECTS ON TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: A GENERAL ASSESSMENT**

Prof.Dr. Süleyman SÖZEN (Anadolu University)

Since 1980s, public administration has been experiencing comprehensive change and transformation in terms of theory and practice because of various factors affecting each other. This is also called "paradigm change" and "global revolution". In the last quarter of the 20th century, traditional public administration, which emerged from the reforms in the second half of the 19th century and firmly established in the 1920s was fiercely criticized on the grounds that it failed to meet the needs of today's world. As a result, some approaches called "new" have emerged. These are New Public Management, New Public Service and New Public Governance approaches, respectively.

The main purpose of this study is to examine the reasons for the emergence of these new approaches, their differences and similarities with each other. Then a general assessment will be made on the effects of these new approaches on Turkish public administration.

Keywords: Traditional Public Administration, New Public Management, New Public Service, New Public Governance



## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WIND ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: PANEL DATA ANALYSIS FOR THE SELECTED 12 COUNTRIES**

Res.Asst. Volkan ASLAN (Dumlupınar University)  
Res.Asst. İlhan KORKMAZ (Dumlupınar University)

In this study, the relationship between wind energy consumption and economic growth is investigated for the 12 countries with the highest consumption of wind energy in the world for the period 1998-2015 by using panel cointegration test and panel causality analysis. The results indicate that an increase of wind energy consumption by 1%, raises GDP almost by 0.07% in these countries. According to panel causality test results, it is determined that there is a bi-directional causality between economic growth and wind energy consumption.

Keywords: Wind Energy Consumption, Economic Growth, Panel Data

## THE RELATIONSHIP AMONG NATUREL GAS CONSUMPTION, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND CO2 EMISSIONS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE SELECTED TURKISH STATES

Res.Asst. Volkan ASLAN (Dumlupınar University)  
Res.Asst. İlhan KORKMAZ (Dumlupınar University)

In this study, the relationship among naturel gas consumption, economic growth and CO2 emissions is investigated for countries; Turkey, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan for the period 1990-2016. In the econometric analysis section of the study, CD tests are used for cross sectional dependency, and Westerlund LM Bootstrap and Panel Cusum tests are used to investigate existence of cointegration. Finally Augmented Mean Group (AMG) test used the for estimating the long-term coefficients. According to the analysis results, while a 1% increase in economic growth across the countries increases CO2 emissions approximately by 0.33%, a 1% increase in natural gas consumption increases CO2 emissions almost by 0.51%.

Keywords: Naturel Gas Consumption, Economic Growth, Panel Data Analysis.

## **PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REFORM AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTABILITY RELATIONS**

Prof.Dr. Süleyman SÖZEN (Anadolu University)

Since the last quarter of the 20th century, important changes have taken place in the relations between state-society and administration-citizen. Today, there are serious demands and pressures to make public administration more transparent and accountable. Reforms in the field of public administration since the 1980s and 1990s have led to a change in accountability conception and relationships.

The main purpose of this study is to address the new dynamics regarding accountability that emerged from the changes occurred in public administration. In the first part of the study, the concept of accountability will be explained. Later, the existing mechanisms for ensuring accountability in traditional public administration will be explored. Changes in accountability relationships within the context of new public management reforms and governance reforms constitutes the essence of this study. Finally, the implications of these changes for Turkish public administration will be discussed.

Keywords: Public Administration Reform, Accountability, New Public Management Reforms, Governance

## THE EFFECTS ON THE BRAND VALUE OF DESIGN QUALITY OF THE WEB SITES

Lec.PhD. Pınar YÜRÜK KAYAPINAR (Namık Kemal University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Özgür KAYAPINAR (Trakya University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. H. Selçuk ETİ (Namık Kemal University)

With the increase in information and communication technologies and the impact of globalization has increased the level of use of technology in its operations. The products and services produced by the businesses have started to reach the customers through technology. Particularly, customers who want to save time, have been struggling to purchase products or services provided by their businesses through their websites. For this reason, the quality of the website designs of the businesses has come to the forefront, which has provided great convenience to the customers. The usefulness of the website design, to be ease, customer can immediately find whatever he wants and can buy, made the customers feel closer to the businesses and created value. The aim of the study is to determine the impact of the website design quality of the businesses on brand value. For this purpose, the existence of a meaningful relationship between the model variables will be investigated by using the survey results of the models consisting of website design quality and brand value variables. Regression analysis and difference analysis will be applied in order to determine the relationship between variables.

Keywords: Website Design, Quality, Brand Value, Regression Analysis, Difference Analysis.

## LANGUAGE POLICY AND TURKIC LANGUAGES IN IRAN

Prof.Dr. Bilgehan Atsız GÖKDAĞ (Kırıkkale University)

A myriad of Turkic languages are spoken by roughly 35 million people in Iran, and primarily differ from one another in terms of phonology (with the exception of Khalaj). According to academic literature, it is known that Khalaj diverges down a different path from Iran's other Turkic tongues such as Azerbaijani, Sonqor, Khorasan, Qashqai, and Turkmen. Differences between the remaining languages are very minor. Qashqai and Sonqor in fact can be viewed as being two dialectal variants of Azerbaijani. Moreover, Azerbaijani, Sonqor, Kaşkay, Khorasan, and Turkmen are all members of the Oghuz sub-branch of the Turkic language family. There within, Khorasan is a bridge language of sorts between Turkmen and Azerbaijani.

The most widely spoken language after Farsi in Iran is Azerbaijani. Farsi has always remained the official language of the country despite over one thousand years of Turkic rule. Turkic languages on the other hand never crossed into the realm of writing, but rather have survived as the medium of the street, of the home, and of folklore. Given that over half of the country's population is ethnically non-Persian, ethnic Turks—in defending their identities and mother tongues—have been accused of “destabilizing national security through the spread of Pan-Turkism”. The country's mosaics of minority languages have faced many a challenge. Countless Turkish intellectuals, journalists, and writers have been tortured in Iranian prisons for standing up for their cultural rights. Regardless, this pressure will gradually ease as Iran keeps pace with globalization.

Keywords: Turkic languages, Iran, Language Policy



## THE CYRILLIC TO LATIN ALPHABET TRANSITION IN KAZAKHSTAN

Prof.Dr. Bilgehan Atsız GÖKDAĞ (Kırıkkale University)

The Kazakhs had been force-fed Tsarist Russian policies aimed at carving an ethnic identity that separated them from other Turkic Central Asian peoples. The Kazakh language during this period had also been developed and written down. Kazakh intellectuals such as İbray Atınsarıı had started to develop Kazakh written literature through the Cyrillic alphabet acquired through the Russianized education system. Prior to that, the Kazakh language was first written down using a variant of the Arabic alphabet in the 1860s. In 1929, Kazakh had shifted to using the Latin alphabet; and from the 1940s and onwards, the Cyrillic alphabet began to be used. In 1992, the idea of returning to Latin alphabet had emerged. In 2006, President Nursultan Nazarbayev had established a commission and made a number of steps forward towards Latinizing Kazakh in order to sever the dominance of the Russian language and thus spread the use of Kazakh. Kazakhstan's Russian minority was not overly impressed by this situation. In the spring of 2008, the President had organized courses aimed at having the country internalize the Latin alphabet. In fact, the use of Latin script stretches back to 2004. It was during that period that the Kazakh news agency Kazinform had observably begun publishing its online content in both the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets for Kazakhs living abroad.

On December 14, 2012, President Nazarbayev had presented the "Strategy: Kazakhstan - 2050 - A Successful Country's New Political Path" during his "The State of the Country" talk. Of particular note within that strategy plan, the target year for marking the complete transition to the Latin alphabet had been changed from 2020 to 2025. Nazarbayev, who is of view that this transition is an important national issue needing to be resolved, had expressed that such a decision needed to be made for the future of Kazakh youth, and moreover that this transition will better integrate the country with the rest of the world, help children acquire technology as well as English more easily, and—most importantly—be a driving force behind the modernization of the country. In this context, the apostrophe-filled 26-letter alphabet proposed in 2017 had received negative feedback. However the updated apostrophe-free 32-letter alphabet rolled out in January 2018 appears to have been accepted every stratum of society. In essence, the Cyrillic-to-Latin alphabet transition in Kazakhstan will be a gradual one.

Keywords: Cyrillic Alphabet, Latin Alphabet, Kazakhstan,

## A COMPARATIVE OVERVIEW OF THE POEMS OF MEHMET AKIF AND YAHYA KEMAL OVER THE SULEYMANIYE MOSQUE AS A SEMIOTIC TEXT

Res.Asst. Emine Gzde ZGREL (Ankara University)

According to the semiotic view that broadens the boundaries of the text concept, every object that makes sense is a "text". Accordingly, the Suleymaniye Mosque can be considered as a semiotic text. This text reads in Yahya Kemal and Mehmet Akif. These two poets have different meanings over the Suleymaniye cami. Suleymaniye Mosque, Yahya Kemal and Mehmet Akif were handled by two important national literary poets. It is a tangible reminder of the cultural values of the Turkish-Islamic civilization. In this declaration, Mehmet Akif's poem Sleymaniye Krssnden and Yahya Kemal's Suleymaniyyede Bayram Sabahi will be examined in a comparative manner and these two important poets of national literature will be revealed within the framework of their views towards Turkish-Islamic civilization.

Keywords: Literature, Poem, Estetic, Sociology, National Literary, Semiology

## **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEARNING LEARNING TENDENCIES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS OF STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN FORMATION EDUCATION**

Lec.PhD. Davut KARAMAN (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)  
Other Veli KURNAZ (Insurer, Private Sector)

The purpose of this study is; lifelong learning trends and social responsibility consciousness of students in formation education. For this purpose, 230 students who are studying formation training in ALKÜ were determined as universes and a questionnaire was applied with a total of 154 students.

As a result of the study participants' awareness of social responsibility was found to be high. In addition, participants were informed about lifelong learning (LLL), In addition, participants were informed about lifelong learning (LLL), willing to innovate and develop, found to have a positive attitude towards the LLL. It has been found that there is a positive relationship between participants' social responsibility levels and positive attitudes towards lifelong learning. individuals; respect for themselves and the people around them, be helpful and be gentle, are important factors in raising individual social responsibility levels. For Participants' personal development, is willing to acquire new knowledge and skills, seeing new things as the primary goal in life, the idea that having sufficient financial means is not an obstacle to acquiring new knowledge and skills are the most important factors in lifelong learning tendencies.

Keywords: Formation, Personal Evolution, Social Responsibility, Lifelong Learning.

## INVESTIGATION ON THE EXPECTATION AND EXPECTATION OF THE FACTORS AFFECTING CAREER SELECTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Lec.PhD. Davut KARAMAN (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)

Other Veli KURNAZ (Insurer, Private Sector)

The aim of this study is to determine the factors that are effective in the career choice of university students. The other aim is to find out whether there is any difference between the students' career expectations and the opportunities offered by the sector, and if there is any difference it is to show what effect it has on the career expectant. Within this scope, a survey was conducted with 141 students from Banking and Insurance Program of Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University ALTSO Vocational School.

The results shows that 73% of the students chose the department with their own will, 44% wanted to be a banker, 84% have not worked related to the department before, 65% had no information about career opportunities in the banking sector and 53% had no information about working conditions and 70% of them are in the sector where they are educated.

Another finding in the study is a number of factors, that students consider important in career selection, have been assisting by the sector. The most effective factor in the student's departmental preference is the idea of "the department offers a job that can be used by the university level". This is followed by factors such as "having the opportunity to find a job easily elsewhere in the same sector after leaving work" and "seeing work as a pleasant job".

Keywords: Banking, Expectation, Experience, Career Choice, University.

## A UNIONIST STATE MAN AS AN ISLAMIST POLITICAL MAN: SAIT HALIM PASHA

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ferihan POLAT (Pamukkale University)  
Res.Asst. Özlem özdeşim SUBAY (Pamukkale University)

Sait Halim Pasha, who was known as one of the intellectuals and state men of constitutional era, was one of the closest names in the conservative ideology in the movement of Young Turk. This study focuses on Sait Halim Pasha's intellectual adventure in the political life of Abdulhamit from the state government to the statesman of the Union and Progress. How Sait Halim Pasha, who exists as a duty man in political life throughout his life, embraces Islamism within a pro-Western team such as the Union and Progress and reflects his ideas in politics to politicians constituted one of the main points of this work.

Keywords: II. Constitutionalism, Young Turks, Sait Halim Pasha, Our Crisis.



## SHOULD TURKEY PARTICIPATE SHANGHAI COOPERATION ORGANIZATION? ECONOMIC DYNAMICS, DISCLAIMER AND A SYNTHESIS

Prof.Dr. İrfan KALAYCI (İnönü University)

With the fall of the Soviet bloc ("Ironcurtain"), economic-commercial polarization took its place of ideological polarization. Many regional integration movements, including the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), which was formed in 1996 and is now composed of 8 member states (China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, India and Pakistan) have developed liberal-capitalist axis. The subject and purpose of this study is to discuss the possible participation of Turkey, the Dialogue Partner in the SCO. For this, it should be set economic-political dynamics (large market, high economic growth based on China, security-based economy, friendly countries, new Silk Road, etc.) and disclaimers (unstable region, embargo with Russia, lack democracy threatening the economy, etc.) what Turkey sees in SCO. The drawbacks point out that she should stay away from the SCO and complete the EU membership process while this dynamics encourage Turkey's participation in the medium term. In the era of integration SCO a Oriental organization, not the EU's option as a Western organization, should be considered as a secondary plan for Turkey, which is a bridge between the East and the West. Nevertheless with the challenge of global conjuncture, if Turkey is a full member of the SCO, she will have completed the king's missing crown.

Keywords: SCO, Turkey's Possible Membership, Economic-Political Dynamics And Drawbacks

## USE OF REDUPLICATIONS IN THE POETRY OF CLASSICAL EASTERN TURKIC

Prof.Dr. Selahittin TOLKUN (Anadolu University)

The reduplications which consist of independent words in both historical Turkic and modern Turkic languages have been using for different purposes:

i) The common function of reduplications is to strenghten the expression in question: Valla bilmem ki benim kimim kimsem yok.. (Mustafa Kutlu, Rüzgârlı Pazar, s. 137).

ii) When a word goes astray of use or loan words are to be met in our language, the use of combination of existing word with loan word to form reduplication are seen very often: inançlı imanlı, akıllı uslu, yazık günah vb.

iii) Reduplications are used to form new words or phrases in various functions: aşağı yukarı "takriben", atıp tutmak "boş konuşmak" vb.

iv) Reduplications are used to indicate the durative aspect: Gönül yarası onmaz denilmiş. Kahır kahır. Üstüne bir de açlık, yoksulluk. (Mustafa Kutlu, Rüzgârlı Pazar: 119).

The reduplications were often used in the classical literatures developed both in Anadolu and Turkistan as well with the various functions mentioned above.

Lahza lahza gönlüm ivinden şererlerdir çıkan

Katre katre göz töken sanman sirişkim kanıdır (Fuzûlî)

The poets of Classical Eastern Turkic also used the reduplications in beyits as well as to form rhyme.

Ey müselsel zülfidin cânımda yüz miñ pîç-pîç

Sormasañ bir dem bu kulnı bâri sorgıl kiç-kiç (Atâyî)

There are reduplication-like constructions as şeb-tâ-seher, ser-â-pâ, dem-be-demgüft ü gû etc. also in Persian which the classical Turkish poetry mostly influenced of. But these reduplications are limited with respect to Turkish. Turkic Poets have used this opportunity of their language as a harmony element.

Keywords: Reduplications, Classical Eastern Turkic Poetry, Reduplications in Classical Eastern Turkic Poetry

## A STUDY ON THE IMPORTANCE OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM IN RISK MANAGEMENT

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali ANTEPLI (Selcuk University)  
Ins. Şükrü GÜVEN (Selcuk University)  
Lec. Memiş KARAER (Selcuk University)

Along with the globalizing world and increasingly competitive conditions, new technological developments and economic factors, legal regulations create various risk factors for businesses. The internal control system created against these risks is intended to maintain the assets of the enterprises. Moreover, it also provides benefits such as protecting the entity's assets, providing reliable financial information, increasing operating efficiency, and creating a positive public image. Also, an effective internal control system requires effective risk management. As a matter of fact, if business opportunities and threats are not detected in a timely manner and necessary precautions are not taken, business existence becomes dangerous, profitability and productivity decrease. Accordingly, in this study emphasized the importance of risk management on the internal control system with referring to internal control standards.

Keywords: Risk, Risk Management, Internal Control System.

## CULTURAL ELEMENTS IN ŐEYBÂNÎ-NÂME

Prof.Dr. Yıldız KOCASAVAŐ (İstanbul University)

Nations is not just a bunch of different people. It is the culture that makes the people a nation. Sociologists says that all the material and spiritual elements that makes us a nation, they call these culture. So, we can say that culture is a national thing for us and closed to an intervention. Őeybânî-nâme is a resourceful work for us to learn the important situations and events in lately fifteenth century and early sixteenth century, and also it is telling us a lot of things about bloody wars and fights between Őeybânî Han and Timur. And It is a chronicle work written in prose, and it can help us to learn the literary language, history,culture and ethnography of the language of Çagatay. At the same time, It shows us all the different material things about people of Őeybânî, like tools, clothes, places etc... And spiritual things like faith, traditions, mentality of people and some more things like that. This unique work can also help us to see the daily life of people, the behaviours of soldiers of nomad warlords, tools and weapons that used in battles. It is a valuable work because it is telling us everything on this subject very realisticly. Because of that, we think that it can us for our investigation to learn cultural elements about this period of time and it's people, so we are going to collect different informations and we will be trying to decide which headings that we can classify these cultural elements under. These informations on the subject will be investigated by examination and scanning.

Keywords: Seybani-Name, Material Cultural Elements, Spiritual Elements of Culture, Sixteenth Century.

## VIRTUAL REALITY PHENOMENON IN EXHIBITIONS

Student Derya AYDOĞAN (Yıldız Teknik University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Lütfü KAPLANOĞLU (Yıldız Teknik University)

Today's technology and the developments that take place in almost all fields in this respect; arise new research / discussion issues. The "virtual reality" system and its applications, which are one of the most important inventions of our era, combine various fields in the same environment with its interdisciplinary structure.

There is (almost) no distinction between "being here" and "being there". The most remarkable way to be visible in world turning into a digital village is to move with the devices/environments/ channels that fit it. The concept of time/space together with the internet has become a problematic one. The virtual environment created a new world by hosting almost all phenomenons/ concepts / situations related to the real world. But the greatest deficiency for perceiving the world (environment) like it is real is that getting out of the environments where humans' perceptions are, by affecting feelings and sink into the artificial world's reality. Nowadays, "virtual reality" applications are trying to eliminate this deficiency.

Virtual reality applications, which feel almost the whole thing felt in the real world, are now being used as main or supporting elements in many areas. The exhibitions have also begun to be influenced by virtual reality applications (Even if it's very new). With this application, the visitor really feels like visiting an exhibition and really viewing works. There is a way to stay open forever for the exhibitions and to be able to welcome visitors from all over the world at any moment. However, if it is assumed in the future that everything in the world can be a simulation, many positive/negative issues may arise.

In this study, present-day exhibitions based on the "virtual reality" phenomenon; will be examined in terms of status, scope and quality.

Keywords: Virtual Reality, Exhibition, New Media, Technology, Virtual, Real



## AN ASPECT THROUGH HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FROM THE PAST: THE SIGHTS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN ENDERUN SCHOOL

Prof.Dr. Enver AYDOĞAN (Gazi University)

Human Resources Management is a strategic, consistent and holistic approach which is the most valuable resource for utilizing the person effectively for an organization. In this context the functions of Human Resources as recruitment and selection, training and development play so much critical roles in achieving something. It may be seen aforementioned all functions were practised effectively by Enderun School previously in Osmanlı. Enderun School, which played an important role in maintaining the dominance of the Ottoman over large territories, is described as the world's first school of public administration. Enderun School has effectively implemented many years ago applications such as the appointment, selection, training, development and appointment of the candidates to be trained in the direction of the state needs. The main purpose of this study, reveal the similarities between Enderun School practices and Human Resources Practices. In accordance with this purpose; literature written about Enderun School was searched, aim and importance were emphasized and the policies and methods that put forth were mentioned and tried to find similarities with contemporary HRM.

Keywords: Enderun School, Human Resources Management (HRM), Recruitment, Selection, Training and Development

## **FIRE PROBLEMS IN HISTORIC BUILDINGS: ESKİŞEHİR, KUYUCAK VILLAGE MOSQUE EXAMPLE**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Hicran Hanım HALAÇ (Anadolu University)  
Other Zakire Pektaş (Anadolu University)

The fire, which hasn't been kept under control since ancient times, is destroying our historical values as well as breaking down our past dependency. It poses a great risk especially for buildings where wooden materials are heavily used. In this context, the scope of our work constitutes the Kuyucak village mosque built in the period of the Ottoman sultan Abdulhamit II, which burned all of the timber overlapping ceilings and timber sections in the fire in 2011, located in Eskisehir, Odunpazarı, Kuyucak Village.

In our study; Construction techniques and types of wooden thrust ceilings are explained. The geographical location of Kuyucak Village, the historical development, the history of Kuyucak Village Camisin, the changes that have been experienced up to date, the present situation and architectural features have been explored. In addition, the pre-fire situation, the damage after the fire, and the restoration after the fire have been examined and evaluated. The most important problem that arises in the evaluation results is that the project and application of the restoration of the mosque, without complying with the original wooden overlapping ceiling construction technique, is transformed into a ceiling carried by steel construction. The aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of documenting our historical structures, the necessity of the reconstruction works overlap with the original structure, and the measures to prevent the danger of fire threatening them to be transferred to the future without losing the original values of our important historical structures.

Keywords: Historical Building, Restoration, Fire, Eskişehir Kuyucak Mosque, Overlap Ceiling.

## ACCESS TO CULTURAL HERITAGE WITH GAMES

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Hicran Hanım HALAÇ (Anadolu University)  
Other İpek DEMİR (Anadolu University)

Today, various studies are carried out by various disciplines in order to gain social life for disabled people. Accessible tourism-savvy and disabled individuals, one of these studies, have gained a great deal of the right to travel that all people have. With the accessibility of accessible tourism, the importance of access to cultural tourism emerges.

It is extremely important that the cultural heritage of our country, which has a rich cultural accumulation day by day, can be accessed and that all citizens can have information about these riches. When we look at the tourism activities of our country, it is seen that disabled people can be partially used. Given the difficulty of accessibility of historical sites, it is thought that it is various plays with extremely important to promote these areas to individuals, as well as on-site visits to cultural heritage.

For this reason, cultural heritage game cards that we have developed in the scope of the study have introduced cultural values to disabled people and developed a game in which they can play with their peers or their parents. In the scope of the study, the results of the activities made by the play and the disabled individuals are revealed.

Keywords: Cultural Heritage, Cultural Memory, Disabled, Memory, Memory Cards

## **A RESEARCH ON DETERMINATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MARKET ORIENTATION AND EXPORT PERFORMANCE**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Alper GEDIK (Selcuk University)  
Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali ANTEPLI (Selcuk University)  
Res.Asst.PhD. Emel GELMEZ (Selcuk University)

In today's competitive environment, customer satisfaction is based on the success of companies. Meeting customer expectations on time and making feedback are important in this respect. In this competitive environment where the customers are on the basis, market-oriented applications of enterprises are especially important. With market-oriented applications, businesses recognize and act on the current market and potential markets in which they operate. Thus, the performance items of enterprises operating with an effective market policy are increasing and their continuity is ensured. The main objective of this study is to determine the relationship between market orientation and export performance. For this purpose, an application was made on automotive sub-industry companies registered in the Konya Chamber of Industry database and the accuracy of the hypothesis was examined. As a result of the analysis, a statistically meaningful and positive relationship was found between market orientation and export performance.

Keywords: Market Orientation, Performance, Export Performance.

## PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVERTISEMENT STRATEGIES AND ADVERTISING INDUSTRY LOCATION

Student Ilayda AYGÜN (Kocaeli University)

One of the most discussed areas in the advertising industry is service advertising. Educational institutions, which are a type of service after globalization and changing politics agenda, government policies and legal regulations, are gaining more and more importance every day. Pre-primary, primary, secondary and high schools as special education institutions are in the process of this rapid change and the preparation of the competitive environment has brought about the importance of advertising in this area. It will be described in detail what the advertising planning process of the private school institutions, which are rapidly increasing in the target country of our study, and the steps that the institutions in the process follow.

Keywords: Keyword: Advertising industry, Private Schools,



## PRIVATE SCHOOL ADVERTISEMENT STRATEGIES AND ADVERTISING INDUSTRY LOCATION

Student Ilayda AYGÜN (Kocaeli University)

The emphasis on Gender Equality is increasing day by day, focusing on equality in terms of roles and responsibilities that are applied to women and men by social sex rather than by inequalities stemming from biological differences. In parallel with the increased importance, the activities carried out by the Ministry of National Education (Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı-MEB) to ensure equality in education are examined by the primary school teachers and the contributions they provide to this equality are evaluated. In addition, the quality of services provided to women in the field of education and the social dimension of these services are also important debates. Contributing to the controversial issue with the inadequacy of Gender Inequality and educational services, the main axis, the social sensitivity training activities carried out by educational institutions and the gender dimension of these activities have been clarified.

Keywords: Keyword: Advertising industry, Private Schools,

## **PREPARING CRITERION-REFERENCED TESTS FOR TEACHING SCIENCE TO STUDENT WITH INTELLECTUAL DISEBLED: APPLICATION EXAMPLE**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Cüneyt ÇAPRAZ (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)

Prof.Dr. Ali YILDIRIM (Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University)

Criterion-referenced tests are important teaching material used to indicate and evaluate the performance levels of students. The level of conceptual learning of the learner is determined by the answers given to the questions that are created according to the notices in the criterion-referenced tests. In the present study, criterion-referenced tests have been developed to be used in the teaching of some scientific notions to individuals with intellectual disability. These tests have been used to assess the teaching and to evaluate the permanence. As a result of the study, it has been seen that the criterion-referenced tests have benefited both to the researcher, to the practitioner, and to the student indirectly. For this reason; this study is important for the researchers who want to work in the field of special education and for the take advantage of special education teachers who frequently use these tests in their lecture.

Keywords: Teaching science, Criterion-referenced tests, Intellectual disability

## THE VIEWS OF DIVAN-I HIKMET IN TERMS OF COHERENCE AND CONSISTENCY AS TEXTLINGUISTICS

Prof.Dr. Hülya Aşkin BALCI (İstanbul University HAYEF)

Textual linguistics, which weighs on the reciprocal relations of humans and the works on the text that they are supposed to produce, is a field of linguistics that ignores all the related links of text, not individual ones. In addition to finding the criteria that make all kinds of linguistic texts in texts, it is also investigated the relationship between the texts and the facts / truths they refer to. Thanks to the researches made like this way, the independent and top linguistic unit reveals that it is not the sentence but the text.

Textuality is divided into text and non-text. The communicative functions in texts are based on non-textual, while the principles of coherence are based on textual features. The criteria of the text in the books of Beaugrande ve Dressler (1981, 3); is classified as

a) Text Based: Cohesiveness, Consistency.

b) User-centered: Contingency, intelligence, acceptability, purposefulness, intertextuality

We will try to classify this text as follows in order to analyze the texts more easily in terms of cohesion by analyzing according to text-centred "cohesion and consistency" criteria:

A) Analysis from a linguistic angle (= with Coreferential )

a) With referents

• Independent referents

- Anaphoric reference and Cataphora ( Pronouns, adjectives etc. according to the types of words)

• Dependent referent (example, Specification Case supplement)

b) Reiteration

• With repetition of the Same Word or Word Group.

• With substitutio

- Using Synonym, Near-synonym, Antonymous Words

- Using Lower or Upper Semantics of Word

- Implicit structure (Inference, Implication, presupposition)

- With ironically

- With revelation

B) Syntax Analysis

a) With elliptical structures

b) With conjunctives

- With conjunctions

- with adverbs,

- with other agglutination elements,

In the examinations of text-centred as text linguistically, as well as cohesion, consistency is also an important criteria.

Consistency is shown as the structural relations of the inter- and inter-interpersonal and text-structural components of the text by demonstrating the acceptability of the concepts of the emergence of meaningful parts of the meaning parts in the text. In fact, it is the relations between the "concepts" in the deep structure of the text. On the surface of the text of cohesion, as seen through linguistic texts, consist of certain linguistic points of coherence and logical connections between the meanings of coherence and deep structure. Thus, the consistency contains narrative the rules of logic, that emotions and thoughts do not contradict each other, and that they are not distanced from the given subject.

Keywords: Text, Textlinguistics, cohesion, coherence.

## BRANDING ACTIVITIES OF SMES IN TURKEY AND THE SAMPLE OF A BUSINESS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Bora Göktaş (Bayburt University)

In recent years, along with the increased competition terms and the growth of Turkey's economy, producing goods and services then presenting the market is not sufficient merely for the sustainability of SMEs. SMEs should create an unique brand value to its goods and services in so that they can continue to survive and to compete against with market dynamics, consumer behaviors and their powerful rivals. Brand is shortly an instrument which conveys the source, quality, benefits difference from its equivalent of the goods and services through the logo, the name and the symbol. Brand is a value which created by the long terms and systematically exercises which provides consumers a chance to find and prefer the goods and services from along with their competitor's equivalent. Consumers perceive how all of the exercises and messages are constitutes the brand image. The Brand "Kahve Diyarı" is selected as a reference enterprise in this study. We implemented in-depth interview and survey through the convenience sampling method as the research methods. In the lights of the results, we determined strong and weak sides of Kahve Diyarı's brand image which created by its completed branding studies and bring forward the proposals of the company's brand circumstance.

Keywords: Branding, SMEs, Coffee Chains Concept  
Jel Codes: M30,M31,M10

## THE HISTORICALITY AND THE POLITICAL CHARACTER OF SUNNI ISLAM

Res.Asst. Mehmet Talha PAŞAOĞLU (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

Sunni Islam as a sect adopted by majority of Turkish people living in Anatolia has an influence on state policies and this is an important question. In this context, Sunni Islam has always been a principal component and Turkishness has been determinative since Abbasi era. This study is a consideration aimed at how to analyze the history and the political character of Sunni Islam. After the historicality of Sunni Islam is clarified, its effects on from the Four Caliphs to the Ottoman Empire will be tried to summarize. In the Introduction the concepts of history and historicality will be shortly explained; in the second chapter, the histories of Sunni and Shii ecoles will be approached. In the third chapter, historical fact of Sunni Islam in Emevi and Abbasid era will be explained and in the fourth one Sunni Islam as a state policy in the context of Turkish States will be exemplified.

Keywords: Sunni, Historicality, Emevi, Hashimite, Abbasid



## A DIFFERENT APPROACH ON THE LIMITLESS OF WANTS IN ECONOMICS

Res.Asst. Oktay KARAÇAY (Dumlupınar University)

Economics leads from the question of what will be produced, how will it be produced, and for whom will it be produced? But what makes Economy as a science is trying to answer these problems through people and their behavior. That is why it is imperative to understand the needs and wants that people have while deciding what to produce. In Neoclassical economics, which is expressed as the main stream, it has been stated that the needs are limitless and the wants and needs have not been examined separately. We can say that the mainstream economics has a discipline in itself when we think that it serves for the purposes of simplification, observability like *Ceteris paribus* (accepting other variables constant). But this approach is not suitable for understanding human behavior. In this study, the concepts of need and desire in the mainstream economics and Islamic economics are compared and the differences of the concepts of need and desire are mentioned and it is stated that the needs are not limitless. Also the wants are not limitless. As a result, it has been stated that the wants are limited at the beginning, and that the person builds new wants as long as the requests are met. It is therefore emphasized that the construction of each new wants expresses a limited "wants" in a fundamental sense. This situation has been tried to be expressed by equations and it has been emphasized that this structure of wants will be useful in deciding what to produce.

Keywords: Mainstream Economics, Islamic Economy, Wants, Limitless

## **THE STRUCTURE OF THE TAX AUDITING IN TURKEY AND THE ANALYSIS OF THE TAX INVESTIGATION RESULTS IN THE PERIOD 2011-2015**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Fazlı YILDIZ (Dumlupınar University)  
Student Erkan DURU (Aksaray Tax Office Directorate)

Taxes the primary source of income for the public finance. Tax is both a source of revenue and a major tool of economic policy for the states and has an important role in decision-making behaviour of the economic units. Tax auditing is an effective finance policy tool for prevention tax evasion and loss in taxation systems that are based on declaration procedure. This study was conducted to examine the tax auditing in Turkey and more specifically for the meta-analysis of tax investigation results. Ad hoc, for the purpose, functions, properties, principals and the types of the tax auditing the theoretical framework was established, problems with tax application were included and solution proposals were set forth. Afterwards the historical development of the units that involved in tax auditing duty in Turkey was delivered. In the last part of the study, the tax investigation results of the period from 2011 to 2015 were analysed. The study in which the activity reports of Presidency of Revenue Administration and the Tax Inspection Board were used as main sources concluded that the tax investigation was remained at low rates.

Keywords: Tax Audit, Tax Inspection, Tax Investigation, Widespread and Intensive Tax Audit

## THE RELATIONSHIP CENTRAL GOVERNMENT NON-INTEREST PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY: AN ANALYSIS OF 2006-2017 PERIOD

Asst.Prof.Dr. Fazlı YILDIZ (Dumlupınar University)

Student Mine ÇİÇEK (Dumlupınar University)

In this study, 2006Q1-2017Q3 Turkey in the period between central government non-interest public expenditures, which were analyzed econometric economic growth and what kind of an impact on the unemployment rate. In the study; especially the unemployment rate of central government non-interest public expenditures within the scope of central government. Augmented Dickey Fuller (ADF) and Phillips-Perron (PP) unit root tests were applied to stabilize the series in our study. A cointegration analysis and a VAR analysis were applied to ensure that we did not see the relationship between variables too versatile. Granger causality test was supported by Variance Decomposition and Impact-Response analysis.

In the empirical results of the study; Turkey 2006Q1-2017Q3 period in which the central government primary impact on reducing public spending and unemployment rate of increase in gross domestic product, as well as public spending and GDP than the unemployment rate; the result of public spending towards GDP is one-sided. In addition to these results; The results of the Keynesian Approach result in a one-way relationship between public spending and GDP, while the results of analysis of variance analysis provide support for both Wagner and Keynes's views on the effects of public spending on economic growth.

Keywords: Economic Growth, Unemployment Rate, Public Expenditure, Causality Analysis.

## THE TRIAD TRIVET OF EUROPEAN IDENTITY: CHRISTIANITY, GREEK SCIENCE AND ROME EMPIRE

Student Büşra AVŞAR (Akdeniz University)

The "other" phenomenon, which determines the formation of identity as a field of study of political psychology, is one of the important parameters that determine world order today. It is in an important field of sociological and psychological aspects of politics that it is the most important factor in determining the "other" that is formed by self-centralization. The "identity" argument, which has a decisive character in the internal and external policies of states, has also been important in East-West positioning and has maintained its popularity. Turkey-European Union (EU) in relationships, is located identity on the basis of integrated social problems as well as legal and economic criteria. Today, the location of the Turkey-EU relations in the otherness of the European identity concept, which is also the sociological evaluation framework, constitute the subject matter of the study. Common interests, common past, common trauma, and elected victories that determine the identities of the individuals are antagonistic as the most effective means of shaping "we" and "the other".

Europe's geographical centrality and European identity, when socio-psychologically analyzed, are the arguments that distinguish them and us sharply. These top identities are expressed in the form of the Roman Empire, Christianity, and Greek knowledge, which were based hundreds of years ago and were influential in the formation of common values in continental Europe. The convergence of these three arguments in the development of European history has an important role in determining the identity of European identity in the psychopolitical sense, even though it is sometimes perceived as the conspiracy theory in the foreign policy approach of contemporary European countries - especially Western Europe and the European Union- and the influence of the crusades and the confrontation within themselves during the Renaissance period. The "Christian Union Idea", which Western Europe dreamed up hundreds of years ago, while focusing more on the influence of the religious factor in the work, is now reflected in its internal dilemma in its relations with Russia. While the religion factor has an important place in the European identity; the other has remained out of this union because it is one of Russia, the Oriental country, and the former powers that house the important Christian population of the world. The fact that the "other" is not only Islam, can be expressed as a sign that the unity of religion can not fully acquire a depth in this trivet. These three arguments, which position the "other" and "us" in Europe in the study, are evaluated in the psychopolitical context and their place in European identity is analyzed.

Keywords: Europeanity, Identity, Other, Christianity.

## THE DISABILITY OF WOMEN AS A BURDEN IN THE PATRIARCHAL ORDER

Lec. Būşra ÇINAR (Yalova University)

This study presented an analysis and evaluation of the disability of women as a burden in the field of disability studies. The concept of disability was studied through the light of the social model of disability and the sociology of the body.

This study aimed to present the fact that cultural and social barriers disable people in real life. Therefore, the concept of disability actually does not belong to the body or the mind itself, it is created socially out of prejudiced norms and restrictions that are established by the society itself.

This work also intended to determine the relationship between the function of culture, society and the concept of disability in general. The concept of disablism was described through the fact that people's putting social, physical and mental barriers disable people and exclude them from the social life, not their disabilities.

Keywords: Disability, Sociology of the Body, Disablism, Disability Studies



## INVESTIGATION OF EMPLOYEES' THINKING ABOUT INTEGRATED MARKETING COMMUNICATION: AN APPLICATION IN THE BANKING SECTOR

Asst.Prof.Dr. Özgür KAYAPINAR (Trakya University)  
Lec.PhD. Senem ERGAN (Namık Kemal University)  
Lec.PhD. Neslihan CAVLAK (Namık Kemal University)

The point where change is most affected is the needs of people. Businesses have to understand these needs and change their production and activities in this way and adapt them. Many companies that want to meet the changing needs of their customers by starting to feel actively in the competition have started to show themselves. It is up to the marketing function that businesses understand customer expectations within the framework of information systems and transfer the values they want to present to them. Marketing, an indispensable function in businesses, is also about how to make this change. Now, a single promotional activity can not play an active role in customers' preference for business. Customers tend to perceive the value holistically offered to them. Therefore, businesses are in a position to offer value to their customers in a single voice with integrated promotion activities as much as possible. Integrated marketing communications (IMC), which addresses the delivery of messages to customers through a consistent and clear means, is an important issue in terms of adaptation of businesses to change, recruitment and customer expectations.

In the study, it is aimed to reveal the BPI perceptions of senior executives operating in the banking sector by means of analysis of differences in relation to sectoral and personal characteristics. Within this framework, data will be collected from senior managers operating in the banking sector using simple random sampling and face-to-face surveys. Four dimensions and an 18-item scale, which the validity and credibility of the previously validated, were used for the collection of the data. In addition, demographic questions were asked to determine the location of the executives and the institution. Firstly, factor analysis will be applied to the SPSS 25.0 statistical package program and the factors will be examined. Then, with the help of the obtained factors, the BPI perceptions of the managers will be determined and interpreted with the help of the difference analysis which they differ according to the demographics of the respondents.

Keywords: Marketing communication, Promotion, Integrated Marketing Communication, Banking Sector.

## **MONEY SUPPLY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS ON BALKAN COUNTRIES**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Emre ÜNSAL (İstanbul University)

The changes in money supply, using the tools of monetary policy, affect aggregate demand through interest rates, consumption and investment. By means of monetary transmission mechanism, the effects of money supply on economic growth have been the subject of several researches. This study aims to investigate the effects of money supply on economic growth in Balkan Countries. For this purpose, a Panel Data Analysis is conducted on the data of Balkan Countries such as Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey and Greece for the period of 1997-2015. In this analysis, the dependent variable is gross domestic product, while the independent variables are money supply, exports, imports, employment and labor productivity. As a result of the econometric tests, Arellano-Froot-Rogers Estimation is identified as the suitable method for the Panel Data Analysis. According to the results of the study, money supply does not have a significant effect on economic growth in Balkan Countries.

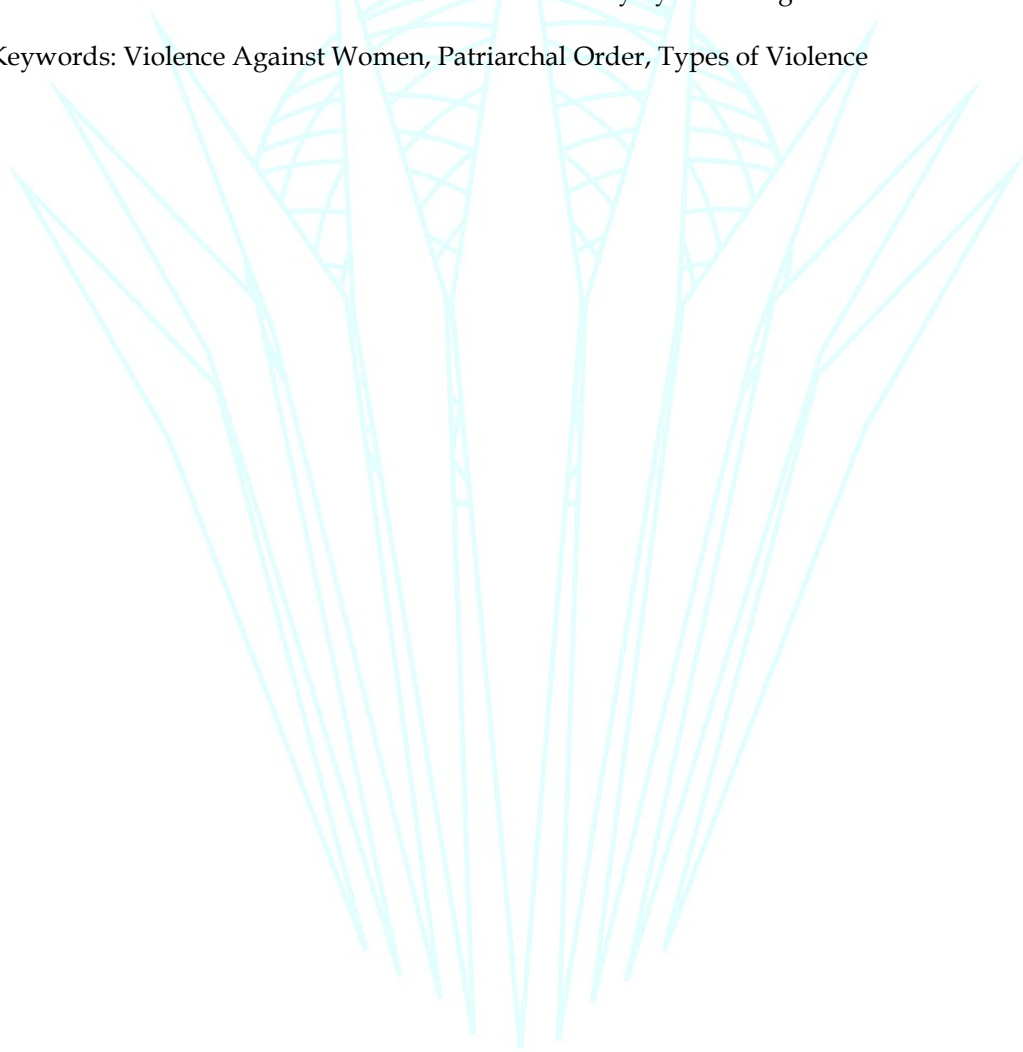
Keywords: Balkan Countries, Money Supply, Economic Growth, Panel Data Analysis.

## FROM PHYSICAL VIOLENCE TO FINANCIAL VIOLENCE: 17 TYPES OF VIOLENCE APPLIED AGAINST WOMEN A WORLD

Prof.Dr. İrfan KALAYCI (İnönü University)  
Lec. Hatice Özkurt ÇOKGÜNGÖR (İstanbul University)

The subject and purpose of this study is to describe the types of violence that women are exposed to. In the world and Turkey, 17 types of violence which are different reasons and results can be mentioned. Women in and out of the family live mostly in physical and financial violences. There are also other types of violence in the form of spiritual, cultural, sexual, ethnic, class, old, sportive, legal, technological, mediatic, militarist, cosmetic / aesthetic, alternative medicine, natural and discriminatory violence. The common side of all is that women are seen as other and weak in society by the ruling male order.

Keywords: Violence Against Women, Patriarchal Order, Types of Violence



## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATHEMATICS TEACHER CANDIDATES' SELF EFFICACY BELIEFS TOWARDS TEACHING MATHEMATICS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMPUTER ASSISTED EDUCATION

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Alattin URAL (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)

40 mathematics teacher candidates participated in the research. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to determine the relation. The findings revealed that

1. The mathematics teacher candidates' self efficacy beliefs towards teaching mathematics and attitudes towards computer assisted education were at a good level (respectively averagely 4 and 3,75 over 5).
2. There was a negative and low relation between participants' beliefs regarding teaching mathematics and attitudes towards computer assisted education ( $r=-.18$ ).
3. When looked at the 16 participants who had higher score of attitudes towards computer assisted education than the score of self efficacy beliefs towards teaching mathematics; it was seen that there was a significant relation between these scores ( $r=.63$ ,  $p=.01$ ). On the other hand, these participants' average score of CAE (85) was higher than the general average score (75), and also average score of SEBTM (77) was close to general average score of SEBTM (80).

Keywords: Math Teacher Candidates, Self Efficacy Beliefs Towards Teaching Mathematics And Attitudes Towards Computer Assisted Education.

## THE PROBLEM OF “NON-SENTENCE ELEMENTS” IN TURKISH GRAMMAR WRITING FROM MUYESSIRETU’L-ULÛM TO REPUBLICAN PERIOD

Lec.PhD. Halilibrahim ERTÛRK (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

When the course of Turkish grammar developed in Anatolia from *Muyessiretu'l-Ulûm* to present is considered, it is seen that some elements called "non-sentence element" are defined in different forms in almost every period. It can be said that the uncertainty about their situation can not be eliminated today. We think that it is possible to solve these problems by finding a logical answer to the questions about “non-sentence elements”, by determining the functions of these elements. Within the scope of the study, the main Turkish grammars written in the field of Anatolia since *Muyessiretu'l-Ulûm* were examined and their approaches to the elements defined as “non-sentence elements” today were tried to be determined. As a result of the examination, it was seen there are some problems and irregularities at the point of naming, defining and determining the scope of these elements. Afterwards, solutions for the problems about “non-sentence elements” were introduced by the opinions of the present linguists have been taken into consideration.

Keywords: Non-sentence elements, grammatical problems, Turkish grammar writing, *Muyessiretu'l-Ulûm*



## ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS IN DIGITAL ADVERTISING

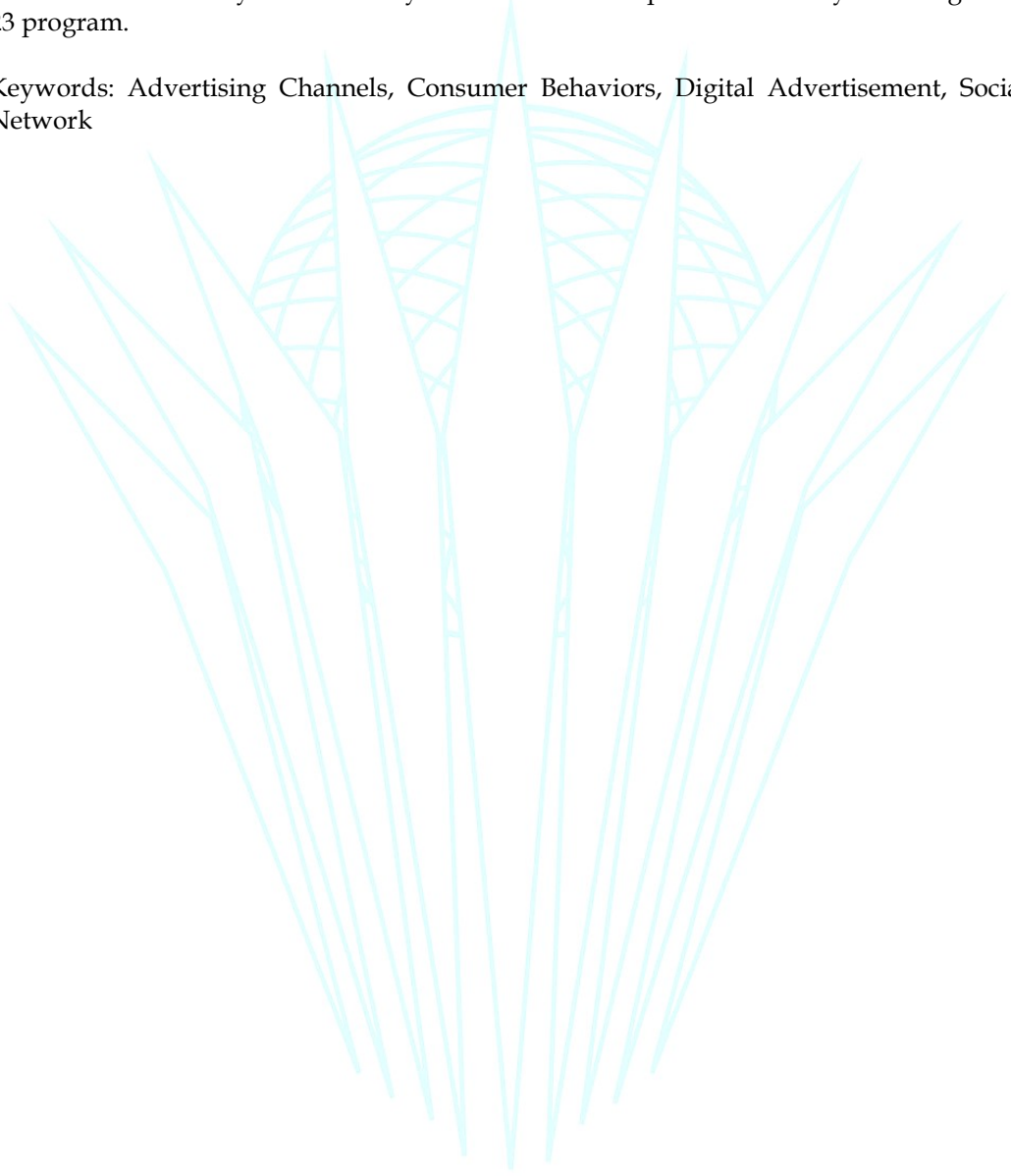
Lec.PhD. Bahar GÜRDİN (Adnan Menderes University)

Firms advertise their products/brands cause of such as promoting, reminding, surviving etc. in traditional and digital media

It has been examined how effective social networks, one of the digital advertising channels, are from the perspective of consumers in the study.

The obtained datas by online survey method were interpreted and analyzed using SPSS 23 program.

Keywords: Advertising Channels, Consumer Behaviors, Digital Advertisement, Social Network



## EVALUATION OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROJECTS ON CONSUMERS' ATTITUDE AND EXPECTANCY

Lec.PhD. Bahar GÜRDİN (Adnan Menderes University)

Social responsibility projects are important efforts on matters like production, profitability, image, reliability, brand value to provide the competitive advantage. Consumers' attitudes towards social responsibility campaigns conducted by companies and their expectations from these campaigns were examined in the study. The obtained datas by online survey method were interpreted and analyzed using SPSS 23 program.

Keywords: Expectation, Social Responsibility Project, Attitude, Consumer Behavior



## THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN TRADE ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BALKAN COUNTRIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Mehmet Emre ÜNSAL (İstanbul University)

Foreign trade is one of the most important sources of economic growth. The accelerant effects of export and import over economic growth have become the research subject of several theoretical and applied studies. This study seeks to examine the effects of foreign trade on economic growth in Balkan Countries. For this aim, in 1997-2015 period, a Panel Data Analysis is performed on the data of Balkan Countries such as Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Hungary, Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey and Greece. In this analysis, the dependent variable is gross domestic product, while the independent variables are exports, imports, employment and labor productivity. Econometric tests show that the Arellano-Froot-Rogers Estimation is the suitable method for the Panel Data Analysis. According to the results of the analysis, while imports have a positive effect on economic growth in Balkan Countries, exports do not have a significant effect on economic growth.

Keywords: Balkan Countries, Foreign trade, Economic growth, Panel data analysis.

## ACCORDING TO TURKISH COMMERCIAL CODE AUTHORITIES OF THE SHIPMASTER

Res.Asst. Yunus ALHAN (Akdeniz University)

As pointed out in article 1088-1118 of Turkish Commercial Law, the shipmaster that has been given the authority to represent the shipper possesses certain authorities that vary depending on the status of vessel whether being in the port or on the voyage with other duties and responsibilities related to those authorities. The captain has limited authority when the ship is at the port. Transactions that the captain make when the ship is at the port obliges to shipper if they are based on a special authority by the shipper or they come from another legal basis. When the ship makes sail, he has the important authorities which given to him by the law. These authorities, which he possesses during the cruise, allow him to be described as the sole dominant of the ship. In our study, we will examine the authorities of the shipmaster from public law and private law, the source, content and boundaries of these authorities,

Keywords: Shipowner, Shipmaster, Authority, Turkish Commercial Code,

## THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN ALEVİS-BEKASHI PHILOSOPHY

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hacı YILMAZ (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Religion has always influenced humanity as an institution. Throughout the history of civilization, religion has been an important influence on women. Women's perceptions of religions are not always the same, but they have exhibited similar qualities over time.

Hacı Bektaş Veli thought, which has fully absorbed Islamic religion, has been embraced and kept alive by Anatolian society for centuries. This idea has bestowed on the system the best of the rights given to the woman of Islam, which she feeds and sources. It is seen that the rights granted to the woman of Islam are applied at the highest level in the philosophy of Hacı Bektaş Veli. Ancient Turkish beliefs such as " Ata Erkil " Alawi Bektaşilik'de " Ana Erkil " as the place of women's glory emphasized and the woman's place has gained special privileges. Of course, this idea is not new in the Turkish world. This idea is seen in the previous time period from Islam. The woman has been sanctified in the mind of Alevi Bektashi since 2000 years.

This study aims to address the rights of Islam in general and the ways in which they are applied by Islamic societies, in particular the different aspects of Alevism-Bektashi philosophy. The data in the study were collected using qualitative research method and analyzed. At the end of the research, the value given to the woman by Islam has reached to a great extent applied to the philosophy of Alevi-Bektashi.

Keywords: Alevi, Bektashi, Woman, Alevism-Bektashi Philosophy, Islam.



## ARAP ALEVİLE İN THE WARS SHADOW

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hacı YILMAZ (Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

There are many studies about Arab Alevi-Bektashi and Alevi community in Turkey in the Middle East. Such studies are limited in Turkey with more Anatolia and the Balkans. Especially in the Middle East, the great distress experienced in the last years has left all the people living there in a difficult situation. In this study, Arabic Alevis and the Alevi-Bektashi communities living in the geographical region of the Middle East will be tried to reveal the treasure situation in the Middle East battle. Also in the Middle East with the Alevi Bektashi Alevi community living in Turkey will focus on the causes of the gap between the Bektashi community and will be dealt with or the removal of the causes of departing from their own traditions. Middle East geography, which is located right by us, is a region that plays great games over the past two centuries due to its strategic importance and natural resources. Considering that the main cause of the conflicts is sectarian conflicts, it will be seen that the troubles of the Arab Alevis have increased one more time. The data in the study were collected using qualitative research method and analyzed. At the end of the research it was concluded that the Arab Alevism had more sorrows than thought and that this situation was unfortunately not realized enough in the world and Islamic public and that all Islamic sects in the Middle East had to establish unity and close relations and return to their essences.

Keywords: Alevism, Arab Alevism, Middle East, Alevis, Bektash.

## **EXPLORING THE EXISTANCE OF HUMAN CAPITAL AND SOCIAL CAPITAL IN HIGH TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS THAT AFFILIATED TO NBTVE IN LIBYA**

PhD. Ibrahim.A.H.MOHAMED (Kastamonu University)

Intellectual capital is a strategically very important asset for organizational success through its components and provide differentiation which gives additional power to it for adding value to any organization. Therefore, to keep pace with these developments, organizations should pay focus on intellectual capital for improving competitiveness (Zerenler, Hasiloglu, & Sezgin, 2008). Hence, it is important to understand to what extent each of intellectual capital components is existence efficiently utilized by institutions in creating value and achieving competitive advantages. In this context, the aim of this study is to understand the existence of human capital and social capital in High Technical Education Institutions that affiliated to the National Board for Technical and Vocational Education (NBTVE) in Libya. For exploring this existence a research was conducted with members of High Technical Education Institutions that affiliated to the NBTVE in Libya. Data of the research was collected through questionnaire technique. For measuring human capital and social capital, one dimensional "Human Capital Scale" and one dimensional "Social Capital Scale" which were used in the study of Subramaniam and Youndt (2005) were used in this study. The reliability of the scales were analyzed by Cronbach Alpha and their validity were analyzed by confirmatory factor analysis. According to the findings reliability and validity of the scales were proven once again. In the data gathering process, the aim of the research was explained to the members and data was collected who voluntarily accepted to attend the research. At the end of the data gathering process 206 questionnaires taken back and 6 of them ruled out due to incomplete questions. Thus, the data taken from the 200 questionnaires, which were statistically accepted, were used in the analysis of the study. The existence of human capital and social capital of High Technical Education Institutions that affiliated to the NBTVE in Libya were examined by using frequency analysis and descriptive statistics. Findings showed that existence of human capital and social capital vary in terms of the variables they consist of.

Keywords: Human Capital, Social Capital, High Technical Education Institutions, Libya.

## TESTING OF THE LUNAR CYCLE, WEATHER AND RAMADAN ANOMALIES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali ÖZER (Erzincan University)

Traditional finance theories, with information from the market in the investment decisions of individuals have claimed they were acting rationally. The assumption that the market can not achieve abnormal returns of investors acting with cost-efficient, equitable distribution of the information has been generally accepted in the 1970s. However, in the 1980s, the inadequacy of these traditional theories in describing the price movements in the markets, the identification of balloons and anomalies in the markets caused new approaches to take into account human behavior, society, beliefs and the environment. Psychological factors in investor decisions in financial markets were first introduced into the literature by Kahneman and Tversky (1979) study, although the impact of psychology on human decisions is based on very old ones. Investors, however, have been exposed to irrational behavior under the influence of various psychological and emotional factors that are not completely and always rational, and it has been started to investigate which factors are influential on psychology. Various anomalies such as the day of the week, the month of the year, the month of the year, the year of the year, the weather, the month of Ramadan, the moon phases were investigated together with the psychological and sociological factors thought to directly or indirectly affect the financial markets.

Since the existence of mankind, it has become a matter of curiosity that the moon movements and the gravitational field that it creates influence human psychology. the movement of the moon, which looked at a variety of disciplines, and the impact on investors began to be investigated with behavioral finance. An important issue that is expected to have an impact on people's psychology and behavior is religious beliefs. For this reason, the effects of three months in Muslim countries have been the subject of research. Especially if it is the effect of the month of Ramadan and if there is an effect, it is a matter of curiosity about which direction it is. Positive effect of the market on the investors as a positive effect of the peaceful atmosphere caught with Ramadan in the Islamic societies is likely to create a negative impact on the one hand because of the different opinions on stock market in the Islamic world on the other hand. Another issue that is believed to affect investor behavior is the impact of weather on human psychology. In open, sunny weather, human psychology is considered to be more moderate, more relaxed, more social, communication power is higher, while closed, gloomy air is thought to negatively affect psychology. In this study, the existence of anomalies of lunar cycle, weather anomaly and Ramadan anomalies will be investigated in foreign exchange markets between 2010 and 2017.

Keywords: Anomalies, Exchange Markets, ARCH-GARCH

## INVESTIGATION OF FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES USAGE IN TURKISH BANKING SECTOR IN TERMS OF DIFFERENT BANK TYPES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nevin ÖZER (Erzincan University)

One of the most important events of the last century in terms of financial markets is the demolition of the Bretton Woods system. The demolition of the system has led to various risks, primarily exchange rate risk. Rising risks and fluctuations in the markets have brought investors to explore new financial techniques. Since it is not possible to eliminate financial risks altogether, new financial techniques known as financial derivatives have been developed to control and mitigate these risks. The financial liberalization processes of the countries, the balloons and speculations in the markets, the change of the structure of the crises and the spread of the crises caused a rapid change in the world. This change has increased both the use of derivative products and the diversification of underlying assets. Derivative markets started with spot markets during the historical period, then forward contracts were formed in over-the-counter markets, and finally organized trades were traded. Derivatives with standard contracts with stock exchanges have become attractive to all investors.

Developed countries have met this market earlier than developing countries, which has provided great opportunities for investors in developed countries. Institutions and organizations have benefited from risk-averse protection and affordable opportunities for fund management and increased portfolio earnings. From an economic point of view, the effective allocation of derivative market resources, the price discovery mechanism, contributes to the creation of effective markets. The shortage of derivative products has had negative effects especially on the banking sector. This sector is particularly important as the largest enterprises in developing countries are generally banks and the crises experienced by the banking sector affect the whole country's economy. It is seen that the most important users of derivative markets in all countries are banks. However, in some banks this usage is intense while in others it is less. In this study, the Turkish banking sector will also investigate the various effects of using derivative products such as profitability, risk and performance. In addition, the effect of the use of derivative products will be tried to be revealed in terms of various bank types such as public, private and foreign.

Keywords: Financial Risks, Derivatives, Banking Sector.



## A FUZZY LOGIC MODEL PURPOSING EVALUATION OF TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Lec. Erol ÖZÇEKİÇ (Balıkesir University)  
Lec. Ümit YILMAZ (Balıkesir University)

By globalization information and resource sharing increased rapidly and the whole world becomes a village literally. The importance of sector of logistics has increased with globalization. By way of addition, development of the the countries that stay out of logistics network is impossible. This study is prepared to contribute to the evaluation of forwarding management that is an important component of logistics. Study is considered for highway transports. Taking the uncertainties of the process into account, a fuzzy logic model is proposed. Vehicle capacity efficiency, travel time and operational cost are given as input. Transportation management evaluation is gotten between 0-1 as output.

Keywords: Logistics, Transportation, Fuzzy Logic



## TURKISH PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE TANZIMAT PERIOD: MODERNIZATION OR CENTRALIZATION?

Res.Asst. Mehmet Talha PAŞAOĞLU (Ondokuz Mayıs University)

During the Tanzimat period, the public administration of the Ottoman State is generally examined around three concepts: Centralization, Modernization and Westernization. These three concepts, separated from each other by nuances despite their use in place of each other, correspond to the tendencies of administrators in solving the problems in public administration by linking them to a central authority in the Tanzimat period in the context of public administration and taking the example of European states thought to be ahead. All reforms made in public administration in this period are examples of modernization and at the same time the expression of centralization in administration. On the other hand, most of the modernization policies are directly related to westernization because the institutions of the French public administration are taken as an example. This study tries to show that some developments in public administration, which are expressed as modernization, are just centralization, while some pro-Western reforms can only be explained by decentralization. It is necessary to see how and why the Ottoman Empire can carry out its centralization and decentralization policies at the same time. In this context, this study focuses on the question "what is the nature of the development of the Turkish public administration in the Tanzimat period". If the events of centralization, modernization and westernization, which are frequently confused with each other, are understood well in the context of Tanzimat Period developments, the character of the transformations in public administration can also be clarified.

Keywords: Centralization, Modernization, Westernization, the Tanzimat Period

## II. ABDÜLHAMİT PERIOD IN ISTANBUL ABORTION: MADAM MARI ZIBOLD

Prof.Dr. Kenan OLGUN (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

Abortion, or in the name of the Ottoman State (iskat-ı cenin) in different periods of history, different applications were made different. While the idea of "not to kill" in any way in the Middle and the New Ages is the most important principle of medical morality, today, especially in the Western world, medical moralists defend the abortion in certain situations. The Ottoman State, on the other hand, regards child abduction as "the reason for the decline of the human race-badini-i nesl-i me as Adam". In terms of religion, "abstinence of Allah" is expressed as abortion, human progeny is considered as a great danger, and abortion is described as "human killers". For this reason, the Ottoman Empire prohibited abortion in order to increase the human population and to prevent the sun from being religious. However, abortion continued in spite of many warnings and bans on this subject, even if it was secret.

In particular, non-Muslim Ottoman citizens and foreigners living in the country continued to hide in secret abortions without paying any attention to these prohibitions. Mari Zibold is one of them. The Jewish women, who are called "Bloody Midwives", constitute the first group of people to whom the state complains in this regard.

In this work we will examine the struggle of the Ottoman State in the 19th and early 20th centuries to prevent abortion in the light of documents. In our review, the state will have a look at the cul de sac, and the law studies on the addition of substances to the Penal Code to prevent this. In addition, despite the abortion of foreign citizens, the state will not be able to punish these individuals for their capitulations.

Keywords: Abortion, Mari Zibold, II. Abdülhamit, History of Medicine, II. Constitutional.

## **EMPLOYER'S REPRESENTATIVE WITHIN SCOPE OF MARITIME LABOR LAW**

Res.Asst. Yunus ALHAN (Akdeniz University)

In business life, there are mainly two parties, the workers and the employers. Employee and employer concepts are defined in the Labor Law No. 4857. It is not possible for the employer always taking care of business when taking into consideration the level of business life and the nature of the work. For this reason, there are deputies who act for employer and represent the employer. This person is called employer's representative. The main provisions of the labor law are included in the Maritime Labor Law. In our study, employers' representative is assessed within the scope of the Maritime Labor Law.

Keywords: Maritime Labor Law, Employee, Employer, Employer's Representative



## ABOUT DERIVATION OF WORDS IN MUQADDIMAT AL-ADAB (DICTIONARY)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Afag MEMMEDOVA (Bakü Devlet University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Firengiz KERIMLI (Bakü Devlet University)

This paper covers derivative words used in the work Muqaddimat al-Adab written by Zamakhshari in the 12th century in the period of speaking Khwarezm Turkic, referring to Turkic language. Many of the words from Zamakhshari's Dictionary do not derive from Karakhanli Turkic dialect (are not derivative words) and cannot be found in later works in Khwarezm. Another important feature of the book attracting our attention is that it gives Turkic equivalents of religious words and phrases. The religious words formed within the structure of Turkic language further completely replaced by the words of Persian and Arabic origin are very important for studying lexical resource and history of Turkic languages.

Keywords: Khwarezm Turkic, Muqaddimat Al-Adab, Derivation, Vocabulary, Derivative Word

## EVALUATION OF THE THERMAL TOURISM POTENTIAL IN BIGADIÇ DISTRICT BY SWOT ANALYSIS

Lec. Ümit YILMAZ (Balıkesir University)  
Lec. Erol ÖZÇEKİÇ (Balıkesir University)

The aim of this study is to determine the thermal tourism potential of Balıkesir province Bigadiç district. In order to determine this potential, the strengths and weaknesses of the district in the field of thermal tourism is determined, opportunities and threats that the district may encounter in the direction of aim is put forward. First of all, the current state of thermal tourism in Turkey is examined. Information about geographical location and thermal tourism potential, which forms the basis of the Bigadic - thermal tourism relationship, is given. Afterwards, current state of thermal tourism of the Bigadiç district is examined and a SWOT analysis is done to evaluate the district potential.

Keywords: Bigadiç, Thermal Tourism, SWOT Analysis



## ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE CENTER FOR EVALUATION, SELECTION AND PLACEMENT

Asst.Prof.Dr. Meryem ÖZTÜRK (Atatürk University)

Whether it is for profit or social purpose, making financial analysis of all organizations, measuring their costs and evaluating their financial performance is important in the efficient and effective use of resources and in making forecasts for the future. Public institutions that produce and use country resources at a significant level need to measure and analyze their financial performance so that they can make better decisions, plan for the future, and improve service qualifications. In this context, purpose of the study is to analyze the financial statements of ÖSYM for the period 2013-2016. According to the results of the study using the techniques of horizontal analysis, vertical analysis and ratio analysis (according to the indicators in the Financial Analysis Guide for Public Administrations published by the Ministry of Finance Directorate General of Public Accounts) it was determined that the assets and liabilities structure of ÖSYM differed by years and the ÖSYM has grown by 10.4% in 2014, 30.4% in 2015 and 85.7% in 2016. In 2015 and 2016, operating revenues of the institution are higher than operating expenses while in 2013 and 2014, the operating expenses is higher than the operating revenues. When compared to in 2013 increased in 2014 their revenues by 77.1% and their expenses by 72.9%; when compared to in 2014 decreased in 2015 their revenues by 16.7 % and their expenses by 23.2% and when compared to in 2015 increased in 2016 their revenues by 111.8% and their expenses by 91.2%. The largest income item of the institution is the enterprise and proprietary income, and the biggest expense items is the personnel expenses and the expenditures related to purchase of goods and services, respectively. In addition, according to the indicators in Financial Analysis Guide for Public Administrations the rates of ÖSYM are generally reasonable level.

Keywords: Horizontal Analysis, Vertical Analysis, Ratio Analysis, ÖSYM

## ACCORDING TO OTTOMAN INTELLECTUALS II.CONSTITUTIONALISM

Prof.Dr. Kenan OLGUN (Yıldırım Beyazıt University)

July 23, 1908 is the beginning of a new era in Ottoman history. II. This date, which is also called the Constitutional Constitution, is actually July 24th in official records in 1908. However, the Committee of Union and Progress, which proclaimed the Constitutional Monarchy, accepted it in the Monastery and Thessaloniki on the day before 23 July. From the period when the Union and Terror was dominant, the date which was actually July 24 was transformed into July 23.

The July 23 issue, which was used even at the beginning of the Erzurum Congress, was a "freedom" for the Ottoman intellectuals who came to 1908. Today thanks to the Ottoman "free", the minority rebellion is over, the great states of the Ottoman disintegration of the end of the thought. As soon as this is not the case, the Balkan and World Wars will bring the end of the Ottoman Empire, as some money of the country is cut off from the Ottoman Empire.

In this work, how the Ottoman intellectual perceives the day of 23 July will be discussed in the light of the periodicals, memorabilia and archive documents. For the Ottoman intellectuals, answers were given to questions such as what constitutional monarchy was, what it brought and what it took.

Keywords: II. Abdülhamit, II. Constitutional Monarchy, Union and Progress, July 23, Constitution

## THE INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MEANING OF LIFE, PATIENCE, EMPATHY AND RESPONSIBILITY VALUES OF SUBSTANCE USERS\*

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Cihat YAŞAROĞLU (Bingöl University)  
Res.Asst. M.Siyabend KAYA (Bingöl University)  
Res.Asst. Musa BOZKURT (Bingöl University)

Addiction is a public health problem that has individual and social roots, affects the individual and the society at a deep level and should be treated. In today's society, the age of addiction has been declining and authorities should be prompted to take measures to cure this problem. When looking at the individual and social bases of addiction; various reasons have been seen like the lack of love, social exclusion, avoidance of responsibility, lack of tolerance and weakness in coping with problems. It can be said that some of these reasons are derived from the poor perception of value. In this respect, this study aims to determine the value judgments of substance users. To carry out this purpose, "relational screening model" which is one of the quantitative research methods was used. The target population of the research is composed of substance users in Bingöl city, the sample consists of 80 young people who are addicted to drugs. In this study, the snowball sampling method was used to reach attendees, taking into account the difficulties of reaching the population (difficulties in conducting research with young people who use drugs, security, etc.). The researchers asked the participants to fill in a scaled response questionnaire, while they waited for them to complete it. The scales consist of the "Meaning in Life Questionnaire, Patience Scale, Empathic Tendency Scale, Personal Responsibility Scale and Tendency to Tolerance Scale". Pearson's correlation coefficients were calculated since the obtained data did not show normal distribution. It is concluded a positive (weak) correlation between the scores of 'meaning in the life questionnaire', 'patience scale', 'empathic tendency scale' of substance users.

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Keywords: Substance Abuse, Values, Meaning Of Life, Patience, Responsibility

## THE IMPACT OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES OF BIST MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY COMPANIES ON STOCK RETURNS AND PROFITABILITY OF FIRMS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali ÖZER (Erzincan University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Meryem ÖZTÜRK (Atatürk University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Nevin ÖZER (Erzincan University)

The realization of sustainable growth in terms of companies is important both for shareholders and stakeholders. At this point, the approach that comes to the forefront is the management style that adds value and catches innovations rather than the profit-oriented management. Value added products are only possible with the development of intellectual assets. The other important point here is that the intellectual assets developed cannot be imitated. Difficult to copy and value-added products and approaches can only be achieved as a result of research and development (R&D) investments. While R&D is seen as a short-term expense, it is the first step in long-term value-added and innovative processes. In this context, the purpose of study is to analyze the effects of the R&D expenditures of the manufacturing firms whose stocks are traded in the BİST on the stock returns and the profitability. For this purpose, quarterly data for the years 2010-2016 of the companies will be used. Stock return and return on assets of companies will be taken as dependent variables; R&D expenditures (R&D expenses/total operating expenses), R&D intensity (R&D/net sales), total assets, leverage ratio will be taken as independent variables.

Keywords: R&D, Market Value, Firm Profitability

## THE TURKISH ADAPTATION OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SCALE (PRS): STUDY OF VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY\*

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Cihat YAŞAROĞLU (Bingöl University)  
Res.Asst. M. Siyabend KAYA (Bingöl University)  
Res.Asst. Musa BOZKURT (Bingöl University)

The responsibility that is seen as one of the most basic values that should be taught to schools is defined "the ability to define and organize one's own thoughts, feelings and behaviours; as a willingness to account for the consequences of their choice or personal and social well-being ". The purpose of this research is adapting to Turkish the Personal Responsibility Scale (PRS) developed by Mergler (2007). The working group is composed of 346 university students. After obtaining the required permissions from the author, the scale was translated into Turkish. After the necessary procedures, a 'test form' has been prepared and implemented. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Cronbach Alpha internal consistency coefficients were examined for validity and reliability studies of the scale. As a result of the exploratory factor analysis, it was observed that the scale had a total of 11 items which were determined to be a three-factor structure. Total variance rate and total eigenvalue that the scale explains are R.14 and %6 respectively. In the confirmatory factor analysis, the resulting structure was tested. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted to confirm the model for exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The  $\chi^2 / sd$  (2.79) ratio showed excellent agreement in the analyzes made. In the CFA, compliance indices were examined and RMSA .70, GFI .94, AGFI .90, RMR .70, SRMR .06 and CFI .87 values were found to be valid. The fit indices obtained as a result of factor analysis confirm that the scale has a three-factor structure.

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Keywords: Personal Responsibility, Scale Adaptation, Turkish Adaptation



## ACCORDING TO BRITISH TRAVELLER TBILISI AND ENVIRONMENT AT 19.CENTURY

Student Glsm ZTRK (Afyon Kocatepe University)

The Caucasus region stays at geologically important trade and migration routes. Georgia and its capital Tbilisi are located in this region. Caucasus has become the most important industry, trade and cultural capital. Tbilisi, which has hosted various states in certain periods of history, visited by many travelers. The travelers get reliable information about the general purpose area. The study was selected among the works of British travelers. These travelers are ; Sir Arthur Cunynghame and John Buchan Telfer and also received impressions of the Tbilisi region. The travel books it provides information on the establishment of the city, the population of city and climate, commercial locations and markets. There is also information about the main points about Georgian that the works.

Keywords: Caucasia, Tbilisi, British, Travellers, Travelbook.

**IN THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF FOUNDATIONS, THE REGISTERED HEAD OFFICE OF CULTURE ARCHIVE THE CHARTER OF A WAQF BEZMIÂLEM VÂLIDE SULTAN, INVENTORY NUMBER 11, AND ITS DECORATIONS**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Muhammet Lütfü KINDİĞILI (Atatürk University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hüseyin ELİTOK (Atatürk University)

Foundations are help institutions that its historical roots based on Islamic law. It is also important Muslim nations historical and cultural heritage are the foundations that introduce the most important sources of saving in terms of documenting all aspects of her official documents. The foundation is regulated by the charities as a sign of respect and loyalty to the institution and protected with great care were able to come up today. These documents, Islamic Law, art history and history enters into the field of Turkish book arts from the artistic point worth examining has been the focus of interest of many manuscripts.

Keywords: Foundation, Charter of a Waqf, Valide Sultan, Calligraphy, Illumination

## **PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT OF SOFT POWER OF PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OF KOREA ON THE BASIS OF FINE ARTS**

Lec.PhD. Nelya POTAPOVA (GSIS SNU)

The article is about public diplomacy of Korea on basis of fine art. The article defines the official policy of Korean culture in the field of art and, in particular, in the field of fine arts. The economic reasons for the special attention of Korean politicians to the development of fine arts are revealed.

It demonstrates the practical implementation of public diplomacy Korea through channels such as financing, promotion of Korean domestic artists through the organization of exhibitions artists through exhibitions, art galleries, construction of museums of modern art.

Particular attention is paid to the financing of the Korea Foundation. Particular attention is paid to the question of the influence of computerization on art and society, the philosophical aspect of this problem. On the basis of cybernetics, quantum theory, string theory, an attempt is made to shift these theories into a philosophical context. And also offers options to avoid the negative aspects of computerization.

Keywords: Public Diplomacy, Biennale, Art Gallery, Fine Arts, Art Museum, Korea, Cybernetic Theory, Quantum Theory, Hologram, Computerization. Digital Art, Installation, Korea Foundation for Advantage Study, ICT Development Index, Telecommunication Union, Korea Tel

## **IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL AIDS AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT IN THE OIC COUNTRIES: FISH OR FISHING ROD?**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Kadir KARAGÖZ (Manisa Celal Bayar University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Suzan ERGÜN (İnönü University)

The impact of international aid and foreign direct investment on the development performance of countries has been the subject of many empirical work in recent years. The obtained findings show that the effect of both factors on development may differs from the sample to sample. Therefore, it can be said that the welfare effect expected from international aid and investments does not always take place. On the other hand, the literature emphasizes the structural difference of these two international flows. Foreign direct investment is expected to lead to a stronger and lasting increase in welfare since it is directed towards production (to catch fish) while international aids keep countries constantly dependent on aid (fish).

In this study, the impact of international aid and foreign direct investment on development and welfare are being explored in the case of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) member states that many of them are least developed. Employing a panel data analysis of 2001-2016 and 20 countries, preliminary findings show that foreign direct investments have significant influences on the countries' development levels while international aid does not lead to a statistically significant increase in welfare. Accordingly, the efforts of the OIC countries to attract foreign investment (i. e. learning fishing) instead of relying on international aids seems as a more effective tool for prosperity and development.

Keywords: Development Aids, Foreign Direct Investment, Development, OIC, Panel Data Analysis

## **FLYPAPER EFFECT IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' EXPENDITURES: A PANEL DATA ANALYSIS**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Kadir KARAGÖZ (Manisa Celal Bayar University)

The incomes of the municipalities, which are a local government unit, consist of the incomes that obtained from various activities (transport, gas, water services etc.) and properties and from the financial transfers from the central government. These financial transfers are conditional or unconditional financial assistance transferred from the central government budget to local governments. Over time with rising these financial benefits at higher levels, municipalities' become more aid-dependent and their financial autonomy is more damaged. This phenomenon, which is called "flypaper effect" in the literature, indicates that financial transfers from the central government are causing the municipalities to decline in other income generating activities.

The validity of the flypaper effect hypothesis in Turkey has been empirically investigated in a few studies and the obtained evidence confirm the validity of the hypothesis. In this study, the issue is addressed by a larger sample (81 provinces) and a different approach (FMOLS and DOLS methods). The findings show that, parallel to previous studies, transfers to local governments have increased local government spending (that is the flypaper effect hypothesis is valid). In addition, in the analysis, it was determined that financial transfers affect tax revenues positively.

Keywords: Local Government's Expenditures, Flypaper Effect, Panel Data Analysis



## CONTRIBUTION OF OTTOMAN-EXPERIENCE TO BRITISH COLONIALISM

Student Erdem AYBAY (Erciyes University)  
Student Fikret GÜVEN (Erciyes University)

The interaction between British and Turks goes back a long way. On the other hand, meeting with orient in English literature dates back to Chaucer. While writing Canterbury Tales Chaucer was heavily inspired from Decameron which was a collection of Eastern stories. Chaucer reedited some Eastern stories in accordance with his own culture and society. Later on with the beginning of the crusades, the first relationship between Turks and British literally started. The real purpose of the crusades was declared as take Holy Lands back from Muslims and bring peace to Christian community. These wars transformed both Western and Eastern cultures. For one thing, during those times England was not a powerful bot while the Ottoman Empire was having its most glorious years. Because of Spain, England had not been unable to reach European market directly, so England used the Ottoman Empire to reach European market. In 1583 a trade agreement was signed between England and Ottomans which later enabled establishment of Levant Company. This Levant Company had an important effect on expansion and development of England. Surprisingly, the aim of Levant Company was to reach India. After the establishment of Levant Company, trade became the centre of English expansion and merchants of Levant Company became the mayors and governors of London in the 17th century. Their experiences in Ottomans lands gained them many titles and benefits. Since trade and commerce formed the basis of English colonialism: it could be inferred that If England hadn't had good relationships with Ottomans, they could have never reached European market and India. So, Ottomans inadvertently contributed to British colonialism.

Keywords: Ottoman, Orientalism, British, Crusades, Colonialism, Contribution

## XVIII - IX. CENTURY REDOUBT OF KARS CITY RAMPART

Lec. Fatih TURANLI (Kafkas University)  
Lec. Serdar UÇAR (Kafkas University)

Kars, which is a very important point with its geographical position throughout history, is one of the important gateways of Anatolia to the Caucasus. Due to the strategic importance of the region, which entered the Turkish sovereignty for the first time in 1064, it has been subjected to constant attacks and occupations during the historical process. Geopolitical position of the region, Iran and Russia to be continuously seized by the need to attach importance to the military structure in the region has created. With this position Kars in fact, ramparts castles and redoubt basation city like. Redoubt; surrounded by military rampart posts, military structures consisting of barracks, ammunition, training and gathering places. Due to the changing war and rampart systems, the Ottoman Empire established new rampart systems on the eastern borders. Beginning in 1734, redoubt against the in the east Russians and on the south Iran against began to be made, and these studies continued until the end of the 19th century. Between 1734 and 1878, a total of fortysix redoubt were built in the city of Kars. Of these fortysix redoubt, twenty four were totally destroyed or only the defense positions reached daily. Twelve of the other twenty two tablets are still in the military zone. Of the remaining ten tablets, five have suffered significant damage, and five them reached a sturdy day somehow. This study will focus on the bastion which are located around Kars and outside the military region.

Keywords: Kars, Redoubt, Rampart

## A REVIEW OF THE COST RECORDS OF THOSE WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CIRCUMCISION FEAST AS GUESTS

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ahmet UYANIKER (Ardahan University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali APALI (Mehmet Akif Ersoy University)

Throughout the history, celebrations and ceremonies have been held among Turks due to socio-culture, religious beliefs, and military reasons. During the period of Ottomans, one of the great states of the Turks, ceremonies, and festivals were organized in social life and palace life with different occasions both inside and outside the palace. Especially celebration festivals were special occasions when joy was experienced, entertainments were laid on. Some festivals in the Ottoman Empire were organized on the occasion of the birth of the Sultan's children, the marriage of sultan ladies or members of the palace, the start of the first lesson of the sultan's sons, military victories, the campaigning of the army, and mostly the circumcision ceremonies of the Sultans' sons.

One of the important festivals held in the Ottoman Empire is the double celebration ceremony held in 1836 (M.). The festival held on the occasion of the wedding of Mihrimah, the daughter of Mahmud II, and the circumcision feasts of the Sultan's sons Abdülmecid and Abdülaziz. In this study, it has been aimed to examine to mudarrises, mosque officials, major statesmen and spending on them, which form an item in wedding expenses, in accordance with the notebook with the code D.BŞ.SRH.d and no 20609 in the Prime Ministry Ottoman archives. In the document that was solved at the end of the study, it was revealed that the cost resulting from a total of 160 guests of 16 statesmen was 28375 kuruş.

Keywords: Ottoman State, Mahmud II, Sûr-ı Hitan, Financial History.

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: THE CASE OF AHLAT REGION**

Lec. Hacı GÜRKAN (Bitlis Eren University)

Lec. Cengizhan BARUT (Bitlis Eren University)

The Ahlat region lies in the north of Van Lake, home to rare historical and natural beauty. The most important income source of the region is based on the agricultural sector.

The aim of this study is to show that tourism is an important opportunity in the economic development of the Ahlat region and to raise awareness. Literature survey has conducted and projects and programs related to the region have been examined. Bilateral meetings have been held with the local administrators to try to learn the points of view on economic development-tourism relation.

As a result; the collected information has been examined and evaluated and it has been revealed that tourism in the rural development of Ahlat region is a very important starting point. Along with the development of tourism, the local people and managers have been trying to raise awareness of what might be the positive, economic and social changes in their lives.

Keywords: Ahlat, Economic Development, Rural Development

## THE IMPACT OF DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES ON ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR OF TOURISM SECTOR EMPLOYEES: THE CASE OF BITLIS PROVINCE

Lec. Haci GÜRKAN (Bitlis Eren University)

Lec. Cengizhan BARUT (Bitlis Eren University)

Research done aims to measure the relationship between levels of organizational citizenship and complementary factors. The tourism sector was chosen as the application area for the research.

Face-to-face survey technique was used in the research. The validity and reliability of study with Turkish translation as a measurement tool was performed by the organizational citizenship scale developed by Moorman (1991) by Polat. The Scale was also translated into Turkish by Basım and by Şesen. and used in validity and reliability studies. Organizational citizenship levels of employees are examined in terms of cooperation and courtesy, gentility, conscientiousness, civil virtue. The data were analyzed using the 5-point likert scale with the SPSS 17.0 statistical program.

As a result of the study, relations between age, gender, marital status, education status, salary, total service duration and duration of the stay and organizational citizenship sub-dimensions were determined.

Keywords: Organizational Citizenship, Cooperation And Courtesy, Sportsmanship, Scrupulousness, Civil Virtue



## THE EVALUATION OF YOUTH POLICIES APPLIED IN SOCIAL WORK INSTITUTIONS BETWEEN 1923-2016 YEARS IN TURKEY

Res.Asst. İhsan YILKAN (Bingöl University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ömer Miraç YAMAN (İstanbul University)

In this study, the aim is to investigate policies of social work institutions in the area of youth, to compare implementations of old and new institutions in the mentioned area from 1923 to 2016. Method of the study is descriptive and historical. By descriptive study it is aimed to describe relationship networks and operation processes of institutions, by historical study the aim is to find answer to the question "what happened in the past?" for the mentioned period. In this context, although there have been many institutions working in the area of youth, there are basically three institutions working with social work perspective from 1923 to 2016. The first one is Agency for the Protection of Children (ÇEK) which was first named Child Protection. The second one is Social Work and Child Protection Agency (SHÇEK), and the third one is Ministry of Family and Social Policy (ASPB). Since the establishment of ÇEK was during war years and initial years of Turkish Republic it is hard to say that there were different types of services. Afterwards, during the period of SHÇEK and ASPB, various and more systematic services has been implemented in the area of youth in need of protection. The main reason of this situation is that ÇEK was a civil foundation, on the contrary SHÇEK and ASPB are governmental agencies.

Keywords: Youth, Youth Policy, Child In Need Of Protection And Social Work

## OTHER FACE OF DIGITAL GAMES: IMPLICIT IDEOLOGIES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Betül ÇAL (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)  
Student Gülşah TANYER (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)

Purpose: Digital gaming industry has a steady growth all over the world. The sector, also called electronic game (e-game), has turned into a giant industry with an annual growth of 15%, which accommodates 2.2 billion players in the world with a budget of \$106.6 billion, and more than 30 million players in our country with a budget of \$775 million. With the rapid growth of the digital games industry, which is considered as the 8th art, there has been a growing interest in the academic circles, however the number of studies investigating the industry in its fullest sense is quite limited. While those studies that examine the effects of games outside their recreational purposes and the way in which these effects occur have recently increased in number, the number of researches done on the implicit messages of games are still small. For instance, Ludology, as the discipline investigating games as the multidisciplinary activities, entered the literature as of 2000s (Aarseth, 2001), however, the studies in the field have only recently started to be carried out in our country. On the top of the list of the reasons behind the development of ludology comes the ideological reference that these games make to their gamers with their interactive virtual structure notwithstanding the fact that at first glance they seem to be leisure activities, played for fun or making money. When the effects of these ideological messages presented implicitly or explicitly within the games on the young gamers are taken into account, it is very clear that the industry needs a close investigation.

What is aimed in this study is the investigation of the games selected as parallel to the current studies in the literature in terms of such often-stressed subjects as the ideological differences between the East and the West, terrorism and Islamophobia. In terms of spreading ideology, the power that the computer games have and the way that this power has been used are also tried to be revealed. This study, which is a preliminary work is planned to be expanded as to include

The use of games as an advertising tool, the contribution of the gaming sector to the economy, the virtual career of homo-ludens and the psychological reasons behind gaming. It is further thought that the investigation of gaming platforms, types and target audience will help us understand the inner structure of games, their purposes as well as the social effects.

Content: The digital gaming industry which reached \$ 775 million revenues last year has become a major source of revenue, a new business area and a new educational field. More than 95% of games produced in Turkey are exported. The Mount & Blade game became the export champion in our country in 2016 with an export value of \$400 million made alone out of \$1 billion totally. The digital games industry which is especially noteworthy for its foreign exchange earnings and contribution to macroeconomic indicators, is among those industries least affected by the economic crisis according to the Digital Games Federation (TÜDOF) (Yenituna, 2017: 171). In 2015, the digital gaming industry doubled the total revenue of the music and movie industry in the world. In terms of the audience potential, it left football behind. It also triggers the technological development and contributes to the employment rates with new lines of business by creating demand for cross-selling by the materials needed to play the game. There have been growing governmental incentives for the industry seen as one of those sectors of first priority for investment by the Ministry of Development.

Although the new generations are especially said to be the main customer base of the gaming industry when it is considered that the age of playing games has decreased to 5 in the world, it is seen that the previous generations of the television cultures have also been easily adapting to digital games. There are over 30 million homo-ludens in our

country. The industry which is especially made up of young consumers and producers has an important growth potential. The potential of the digital gaming industry is likely to be achieved shortly with these fast penetration numbers.

Besides their entertainment purposes, the digital games attract attention as an important communication tool. The reflection of this into the arena of politics can be seen in the games initiated by the Democrats and Republicans in the US presidential elections in 2014 (Sisler, 2005). The game "The Sims" is, on the other hand a good example for an ideology to influence wider masses. The common ground of the existing studies is that the Sims game represents modern capitalist communities (Sicart, 2003:11). Another example is the "US Army" game, which was developed for the introduction of the army to the young people and achieved a wider effect than all the advertisements made for it.

Method: Within this study, the implicit or explicit messages given by means of such topics often stressed in some games as the ideological differences between the East and the West, association of the Middle East with terrorism, Islamophobia are investigated. For this purpose, the games of Medal of Honor, Battlefield 3, Call of Duty 3, Counter Strike, Command and Conquer Generals are exemplified.

Findings: The emphasis on the fear of Islam in games goes to the conquest of Andalusia. In games, however, the September 11 attacks are accepted as the beginning for Islamophobia. For example, the Medal of Honor game, which has sold 5.5 million, was about the World War II in previous episodes. This game of the series, however is about the attacks to the World Trade Center and Pentagon. While the Middle East and Muslims are depicted as enemies, the dominant and civilized power are portrayed as the West (Dönmez, 2012:113).

In Battlefield 3, another game carrying ideological messages, battles take place in northern Iraq and Iran. The bad guy in the game is Muslim and Middle Eastern. The terrorists depicted as Middle Eastern are not only threatening the United States but all the developed first and second world countries. Furthermore, the fight against terrorists is stressed to be important for the future of the developed capitalist world. In the game, Iraq's Sulaimaniya region is referred to as Kurdistan. The social effects of the game expanded over time, and the Iranian youth who were disturbed by the US attack to the Iranian territory in the game showed their reaction by collecting signatures against the game. Following this, the sale of the game was forbidden in the region (Dönmez, 2012: 92). Also, Electronic Arts Company, the producer of Medal of Honor and Battlefield games, publicizes the US army weapons in their games. The fact that war technologies are linked to games gives players more realistic experience.

In Call of Duty, a hypernationalist group that wants to re-establish the former Soviet Union and give Russia its former power back, terrorizes the world by collaborating with an Arabian leader of an unnamed Middle Eastern country, called Khaled Al-Asad. The name clearly resembles Bashar Al-Asad, president of Syria. In the game, the United States and its allies are promoted as good guys while Russia and the Middle East allies are depicted as invaders, enemies and terrorists. Furthermore, the name of the game stands out as a message to the US Army forces intended to bring new soldiers to their troops (Dönmez, 2012:106). In the second game of the series, there seems to be a frame with hadith above the closet. Following the harsh reaction from the Muslim circles, the frame was replaced with a black frame.

In the first person shooter game Counter Strike, which is number one soldier-terrorist game in such countries as Turkey, USA, Russia, France, Brazil, Germany and England, the terrorists who are killed or injured yell "Allahu Ekber" and "La ilaha illallah". On the intense reaction of the Islamic world, these voices were removed from the cast (<http://www.oyunlardaislamofobi.com/>).

The Command and Conquer Generals game hosts three sides which are the United States, China and the Global Freedom Army. A terrorist group in the game aims to liberate the suppressed folks. The Global Freedom Army, which is the only group with no air force, is armed with the old, low-tech vehicles and weapons based on human



power. This terrorist group, which uses the chemical and biological wastes to exterminate the masses, is ready to kill its own troops or civilians in order to achieve its goals (Sezen, 2017).

Conclusion: Games, which are usually seen to be leisure time activities played for fun, are seen to carry some implicit or explicit messages when examined more carefully. Among the messages often repeated in the games are the ideological differences between the East and West, terrorism and Islamophobia. They are imposed on the players who play the games and the existing fear is reinforced again and again within the game. The seeming purpose of such games is to contribute to the world peace by fighting against terrorism. However, the implicit ideologies behind them actually aim to impose the power games on the third world countries and the force used for this. Especially in first person shooter games, the venue is often chosen as Middle East and the Muslims and Arabs are presented as enemies without having the right to choose any party. The players automatically start playing on the side of the ideal western powers. Thus, a Muslim and Middle Eastern child who plays the game can fight against their own country and bomb it. In this way, they can see his country as a backward, weak country with no chance against the technological superiority of the West, and be a part or even the supporter of the Western ideology even if being within the game.

Another hot issue is that the games are gaining popularity not only for being played but also for being watched. People can make money by publishing the games they play on channels like Twitch. Youtube has a site specially designed for this purpose (gaming.youtube.com). It is worth considering that the digital games can have such far-reaching effects especially in the current case that the age of playing is not very high in the world. These games can further have damaging effects on young gamers who play these games not just for fun but to prove their selves and to gain a seat in the society and appraise their identity by playing well.

Keywords: Digital games, Implicit Ideologies, Youth

## **METAPHOR USED BY SOCIAL WORK STUDENTS TO DESCRIBE THEIR SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION**

Student Metin ERDEM (Yalova University)

The metaphor as a word, means "a carrying over / a transference". When the metaphor is taken as a term, it means "the using of a word, beyond its real meaning instead of another word". In this respect, the aim of this study is to put forward social work students' perceptions which are related to social work discipline / profession through the metaphors. The study group of the research has included 192 social work students (1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grade) at Bingol University, Arts and Sciences Faculty in 2017-18 academic year.

The data of the research were arranged according to the phenomenology which is one of the qualitative research design. The data analysis was made based on the content analysis technique. In order to reveal social work students' perceptions which are related to social work profession, it was given a form which was included questions that measure socio-demographic status and semi-structured metaphor sentence. Metaphor sentence is that: "For me, social work profession is like.....Because....." According to the results of the study, social work students produced 76 different metaphors for the Social work profession. Nine different themes have been identified by considering the common features of these metaphors. These are spiritual/enlightening/guiding/informative, radical/political/ideological, life/nature, protective and preventive, helpful, epistemic, loadstar and professional descriptions.

Keywords: Metaphor, Metaphorical thought, Social Work



## **SPIRITUAL SUPPORT SERVICES FOR DETAINEES AND PRISONERS**

Res.Asst. Metin ERDEM (Bingöl University)  
Res.Asst. Ihsan YILKAN (Bingöl University)

This work includes spiritual support services for detainees and prisoners in prisons. The general aim of the moral support services for prisoners and detainees in prisons is to eliminate or minimize the crime that occurs in behaviors due to the spiritual deprivation experienced. In addition to this, spiritual support services, prisoners and prisoners in prison are intended to become a collective compatible individual after prison life. In this context, the process, purpose and applications of the spiritual support services offered in the prison are addressed and the applications of these practices in the prison are examined. This is clear in the protocols between the Presidency of Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Justice. It treats the institutional process of spiritual support services in prisons as four periods: First Period (1950-1983); Second Term (1983-2001), Third Term (2001-2011); Fourth Semester (2011 and Beyond). It was decided between the Ministry of Justice and the Directorate of Religious Affairs to carry out the following applications to detainees and prisoners in prison in accordance with the protocol made in 2001 and 2011: 1) Religion and Ethics 2) Religious conversations 3) conference activity 4) Teaching the Quran in case of request 5) Activities related to spiritual guidance. As a result of these practices, it is ensured that the moral feelings of the detainees and the prisoners are elevated and that they are more resistant to death.

Keywords: Prison, Spiritual Support Services, Social Work

## **LOGISTICS ENVIRONMENTAL APPLICATIONS: GREEN LOGISTICS AND GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN**

Res.Asst. Aslihan YALDIZ (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Kemal VATANSEVER (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)

The changing world forces companies to make green practices. Since the 1990s began to be taken into consideration green logistics and green supply chain applications as well as in the world is fairly new to Turkey and examination of existing studies in Turkey will create an infrastructure for future studies. The aim of this study is to reveal the trends of Turkish researchers related to green logistics and green supply chain. In this direction, 22 articles from 52 different magazines scanned in the database of ULAKBİM and other social sciences between 2008 and 2018 have been examined. Each study was subjected to content analysis with the help of the publication classification form and the data of the studies were analyzed using the SPSS 23.0 program. As a result of the study, it is seen that there is a limited number of studies on the green logistics and green supply chain in the magazines and the green supply chain is being studied more. It was determined that quantitative and conceptual studies were equally in the study and that single data collection tool was preferred in quantitative studies. Most of the publications were made by two writers, and since 2015 there has been a large increase in the number of works.

Keywords: Green Logistics, Green Supply Chain, Content Analysis

## THE MYTHOLOGICAL ROOTS OF THE DEER AND GAZELLE SYMBOLS IN ALEVISM-BEKTASHISM

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tuğrul BALABAN (Nevşehir University)  
Student Suna Tuba ÖCALAN (Nevşehir University)

Alevism and Bektashism are one of the important belief systems that have a rich cultural accumulation. Having a heterodox structure, Alevism and Bektashism, from its pre-Islamic Turkish beliefs and Islam, maintains its cultural richness and vitality in many areas from daily life to literary life. In this study, the deer / celestial symbols which have an important place in the Aleutian-Bektashi tradition in the Turkish mythology will be investigated and examined by comparing the similarities in the history and geography of the Turkish mythology. In the Alevis-Bektashi tradition, gazelle represents friendship. In addition to being a symbol of reaching happiness with deer, belief, the belief that the deer horn has guarded is also common. It was used in the time of Göktürks as the symbol of eternal life, immortality. In the Hittites, one of the ancient civilizations, deer symbolizes universal flawlessness and cosmic balance.

One of the main rituals of Kizilbaşlı, 'musahiplik rite', is covered with a deer post above the musah candidates and represents the female spirit which is also divine in Turkish mythology.

Deer and gazelle are confronted as the mythology of creation in the oral cultural products of some Turkish boys. It is noteworthy that the Tahtacı and Yörük tribes have a belief that a deer will definitely come to the heads of the deer / gazelle-hit hunters. Deer / gazelle is seen in the Alevis and Bektashi community today mostly in the form of freezing in its oral products and lies at the root of "bele-deer / celeb" belief.

Keywords: Alevism/Bektashism, Turkish Mythology, Gazelle, Deer

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES AND TRADE: A CAUSALITY TEST

Prof.Dr. M. Ensar YEŞİLYURT (Pamukkale University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Filiz YEŞİLYURT (Pamukkale University)

The basic aim of the research is to investigate the causality between research and development (R-D) expenditures and trade. Recent theoretical literature argues that R-D expenditure differences across countries are important determinants of trade patterns and main source of comparative advantage. The income elasticity of high tech products are bigger relative to the low techs. In this context, the existence of high quality products and the versatility of the business world, the importance given to knowledge and research, and the capacity to create innovation have begun to gain importance. It is observed that firms that spend on R-D expenditure have increased product qualities and productivity. Long years of R-D expenditure to GDP ratio in Turkey remained far below the developed countries. In recent years there is an increase on the R-D expenditure. This contributes to the increase of exports.

In this context, this study investigate the causality between R-D expenditure and exports in Turkey. The results confirm the existence of this relationship.

Keywords: R-D Expenditures, Export, Causality Test

## WAGES: APPLICATIONS TO TURKEY

Student Enes ŞİMŞEK (Pamukkale University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Filiz YEŞİLYURT (Pamukkale University)  
Prof.Dr. M.Ensar YEŞİLYURT (Pamukkale University)

One of the hot topics in recent years is the analysis of gender inequalities, the reasons for these inequalities and what needs to be done about them. Although there are studies in the literature that examine inequality from various aspects, the most debated topics appear to be the inequalities in management positions and income. Apart from scientific research, policy makers give importance to this issue and pioneer legal regimes in order to increase peace and productivity. Such developments are one of the requirements of the peaceful survival of the societies and the payment of compensation for the contribution of production. In this study as a whole, based on this structure in some provinces in Turkey, men, women, and factors that determine the average total wage were estimated. The average wage data is obtained from Social Security Institution where as explanatory variables from various data sources. Unlike many other studies that focus on this issue, the determinants of the difference between the average wages of men and women are also estimated in this study. Geographical and socioeconomic indicators were used as well as income and demographic indicators as explanatory variables. According to the results of the analysis, it was determined that socio-economic factors and demographic variables in the provinces were influential on the difference.

Keywords: Wages, Gender Inequalities



## AN EVALUATION ON THE BELIEF AND PRACTICES OF ANIMALS IN THE TRADITION OF ALEVISM-BEKTASHISM

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tuğrul BALABAN (Nevşehir University)  
Student Suna Tuba ÖCALAN (Nevşehir University)

The aim of this study is to compare the differences between the beliefs and practices related to animals in the oral and written sources of the tradition of Alevism and Bektashism and their similarities in Turkish folk beliefs. Beliefs about animals in the tradition of Alevism and Bektashism will be examined under the title of nazar, guidance, gender, uğur-Jinn, abundance-fertility, death-immortality. In Alevism-Bektashism tradition, beliefs and practices regarding animals are similar in traditional Turkish beliefs and practices of nomadic tribes from ancient Turkic communities to Anatolia. In addition, the tradition of Alevism-Bektashism, the development of animal cult present in the Turks and today in Anatolia in terms of continued existence of the benefit is seen.

Keywords: Alevism-Bektashism, Animal, Folk Beliefs, Animal Cult

## EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE IN THE NEW PUBLIC MANAGEMENT IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

PhD. Bekir TAVAS (Biznesi University)

With the understanding of new public management some changes are experienced, not only in the philosophy and understanding of public management but also in the perception of performance. These changes, both in the public arena and in the public private sector, also require interaction with the performance concept. Although performance and new public management issues are the subjects of much research in the literature, there is not enough research to examine performance in the new public administration. For this reason, it is aimed to investigate the perception of performance in the new public administration in the perspective of local administrations. In this study, in-depth interviewing method consisting of semi-structured questions and 11 participants including six district managers and five academicians was applied in this framework. The data obtained in this frame were analyzed by semiotics analysis and content analysis methods. According to the results obtained from the analysis made in the research, there is no adequate and new way of expressing the public management at present in the performance of local governments. According to academicians, this deficiency can be overcome as a result of reflecting the management approach in the private sector to the local administrations. Local managers expressed that political issues and leadership issues are the most important determinants of performance perception. As in all areas, local administrators and academicians must work together to collaborate. In addition, successful models on the world's surface can be an important guide to effective performance measurement.

Keywords: Local government, new public management, performance, indicator

## TURKEY'S SOFT POWER: AN EVALUATION

Res.Asst.PhD. volkan KALENDER (Dumlupınar University)

It has been over 25 years since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, and already two claims have been made by Turkey regarding her soft power –first over the then newly independent Turkic states in Central Asia and the Caucasus, second over those countries with Muslim majorities. Whether labelled as the Turkish model or Turkey's soft power, these claims rested on three aspects: development, democratization, and modernization. Turkey's historical and cultural ties were seen as additional factors that would enhance her claim.

This paper investigates Turkey's soft power. Both cases seem to have followed a similar trajectory –an initial phase of high hopes withering away in time. I look into the discrepancy between Turkey's capabilities and her ambitions first. Then, I inquire whether there is a discrepancy between the aspects Turkey bases its claims of soft power and the way those aspects are realized in Turkey.

Keywords: Turkey, Soft Power, Democratization, Development, Modernization

## EVALUATION OF SITUATIONS OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES AND TURKEY IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: MULTIMOORA METHOD

Asst.Prof.Dr. Özer ÖZÇELİK (Dumlupınar University)

Res.Asst. Pınar ÖZER (Dumlupınar University)

Global challenges such as extreme poverty and hunger, gender inequality, illiteracy, high child mortality and suicide rates, HIV/AIDS and other diseases, environmental degradation including water scarcity, food insecurity etc. led to be built human development policies. On 18 September 2000, all 191 United Nation member states and 23 international organisations agreed to achieve 8 Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. After MDGs, which expired at the end of 2015, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets built on MDGs were announced and accepted to be reached by 2030. European Union (EU) has made enormous contribution on shaping these goals and has also committed to implement them. The article aims to determine sustainable development indicators, make comparison among EU member states and also evaluate Turkey's situation among EU member states in terms of related indicators by using MULTIMOORA method.

Keywords: Development, EU, Multimoora Method

**RESEARCH ON THE INTERMEDIARY EFFECT OF JOB SATISFACTION IN THE IMPACT OF STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT**

Lec. İlknur Çevik TEKİN (Selçuk University)  
Prof.Dr. Tahir AKGEMCI (Selçuk University)

Human resources are today's most important investment tools for companies seeking competitive advantage. Because businesses now know that having a qualified workforce and retaining that power is an important competitive advantage. The impact of organizational commitment and job satisfaction on employees as well as the impact of employee job satisfaction on organizational commitment is crucial for both academics and practitioners, as a result of these practices of companies that implement a range of HRM practices, from recruitment, staff recruitment and even job separation. In studying the application of quantitative research methodology, firstly it will be investigated which HRM practices affect the organizational commitment of employees and job satisfaction scale will be used as an intermediary variable.

Keywords: Human Resources Management, Organizational Commitment, Job Satisfaction



## INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PERSONNEL EMPOWERMENT PRACTICES ON ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT IN Y GENERATION EMPLOYEES

Lec. İlknur Çevik TEKİN (Selçuk University)

Prof.Dr. Tahir AKGEMCI (Selçuk University)

For generations, the concept of generation conflict is used in our everyday life, but in recent years the issue of the different characteristics of employees of different generations has become important in terms of human resource management. It is evident that those who work for different generations in different positions are employed to achieve organizational goals. It is expected that the recognition of the characteristics of employees' generations will be beneficial in terms of achieving organizational goals. The study will also explore the impact of personnel empowerment practices, an important concept in terms of human resources management, in the last years, on the organizational commitment of Y generation employees, born between 1977 and 1998, which constitutes almost half of the working life.

Keywords: Y Generation, Employee Empowerment, Organizational Commitment

## PERCEPTION OF THE ACCOUNTING PROFESSION IN OUR COUNTRY BY ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT STUDENTS: DUMLUPINAR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES

Asst.Prof.Dr. Tansel ÇETİNOĞLU (Dumlupınar University)

In contemporary societies, one of the most important developmental tasks of the person is; to choose his profession. What is important in making this choice is that one can choose the one that most needs the features that he or she has and that will best meet the expectations. Professions with high levels of awareness for the society and the individual are also influencing the choice of professions for students studying at universities. One of the professions evaluated in this context is the accounting profession. The accounting profession needs a well-trained workforce that is aware of that it is a basic business function of accountancy, analytical thinking, specialist in certain areas, except for professionals possessing only bookkeeping knowledge. The purpose of the Accounting Departments of the School of Applied Sciences, established in line with this need, is to ensure that the students who want to choose the accounting profession as a profession; financial auditor, independent audit, internal auditing, cost and management accounting areas. It also ensures that post-training adjustment problems of the profession are initiated without living, starting to work, and being satisfied with the industry's demands. In this study, it is aimed to measure the awareness of the students of Accounting Education Department of Accounting School in Applied Science College of Dumlupınar University about accounting profession in our country and to reveal differences of perception of accounting profession according to demographic characteristics of accounting department students.

Keywords: Occupation Selection, Accounting Department, Accounting Profession

## INVESTIGATION OF DIGITAL GAMING SECTOR IN TERMS OF THE ECONOMIC VALUE CREATED

Asst.Prof.Dr. Betül ÇAL (Alanya Alaaddin Keykubat University)  
Student Gülşah TANYER

**Aim:** The digital gaming industry has become an important source of income for the national economies. It is a well-known fact that the gaming industry has been a good source of exports, supports the development of many other sectors by cross-selling and creates a wealth of technological know-how. This study investigates the digital game industry from an economic perspective with an insight into the other sectors supported.

**Content:** According to Newzoo's recent report (2017), while the size of the world gaming sector was recorded as \$106.6 billion in 2017, it is estimated that the number will reach \$143.5 billion in 2020. The game sales figures in the US tripled the cinema ticket sales figures in 2017. The e-sports sector, in which the digital games are listed, is thought to have entered the growth period completing its first period in 2017, and expected to reach the growth of \$2.5 billion in 2020. It is estimated that global sports enterprises are valued at between \$130-150 billion in total. It is further predicted that game revenues will exceed sports revenues within 3-4 years. However, \$106.6 billion is the turnover that the game industry created directly. When we add to the sector revenue that the players tend to renew the computer and the computer equipment (mouse, keyboard, headset) to play a game better, we can see that the gaming sector has gone beyond the global sports industry. According to the same report, the revenue for the console game hardware is around \$10 million, while that for the computer game hardware has reached \$23 million this year. 52% of the players use a special player mouse.

When the annual growth of digital games is watched, it is estimated that the penetration of mobile games which was recorded as 29% in 2016, will grow to 41% in 2020. In 2017, the share of mobile games in the sector is \$50.4 billion. In Turkey, 90% of mobile games are played on smartphones and 30% on tablets. In the world, they are mainly played on the telephone. While in the years when the gaming industry was not developed, the telecom operators had difficulty in selling 1 GB per months, they are now selling data of 10-20 GB in size today. This marks the gaming industry as a triggering force for the telecom sector.

When we look at the mobile phone market, we see that the main purpose of the phone is not talking any longer, but the most consumed contents on phones are games. Today, phones with more powerful processors and bigger screens is seen to be a must to play games better.

It is remarkable that in Turkey, more than 30 million players spend %70 of their time in front of a computer by playing games. Turkey ranks the 3rd, after Poland and Russia, in terms of total playing time spent while it ranks the 18th in terms of the market size. According to 2016 statistics report of TUIK, Turkey's young population is 2 million 989 thousand 42. When we look at the studies of Household Information Technologies, 66.8% of the population is in connected to internet. Due to the fact that F2P (free to play) games dominate the Turkish market, the picture changes into the P2P (pay to play) games in the West is the main obstacle in front of the development of the sector. According to the Turkey Statistical Institute (TUIK) report in 2016, the size of the young population in Turkey is 2,989,042, and the 66,8% of the population has access to the Internet. According to researches by WeAreSocial and Hootsuite, 5%2 of the population uses social media and 75% has smart phones. This shows that Turkey has the potential to be upgraded to the world league, not in terms of sales figures, but in terms of number of players.

**Method:** This study investigates the games of Destiny, Grand Theft Auto V, Call of Duty: Modern Warfare and Call of Duty, Ghosts in terms of their contributions to the economy by their sales figures and advertisement revenues.

Findings: The Destiny game was developed by Bungie and made its debut in 2014. The cost of its development was reported to be more than \$140 million while the cost of advertising for it was about \$360 million. According to Activision, Destiny sold \$325 million in the first five days.

Grand Theft Auto V, which was developed by Rockstar North in 2013 and put on the market by Rockstar Games, was announced to have a total cost of \$265 million and it achieved a yield of \$1 billion in the first three days.

Call of Duty: Modern Warfare was developed at a cost of \$250 million, and its advertising activities costed \$100 million. The game sold \$4.7 million in the US and the UK in just 24 hours and gained \$310 million revenue. Call of Duty, Ghosts, on the other hand attracted attention by its record-breaking revenue of \$1 billion in the first 24 hours.

Conclusion: The contribution of the digital gaming industry, which is seen as a means of entertainment and leisure, to the national economy as well as to the global economy is increasing rapidly. It is seen that the economic value created is derived not only from gaming revenues but also through cross sales such as sales of advertising revenues and special gaming equipment. It is expected that the Turkish gaming industry, which was listed among the priority sectors to be supported as of 2017, will grow rapidly and take its place in the global gaming industry soon.

Keywords: Digital Game, Economic Value, Cross-selling



## EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PERCEIVED TRANSFORMATIONAL LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOURS AND WORK ENGAGEMENT AT THE LIBYAN SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

Student Saleem A M MUSTAFA (Kastamonu University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Aysun Kanbur (Kastamonu University)

This article examines the influence of principals' transformational leadership practices on teachers' work engagement. Transformational leadership (TFL) refers to a multidimensional leadership style that give the followers support to act beyond expectations and give special importance to collective values and needs rather than followers' individual values and needs (Yukl 1999, Bass and Steidlmeier 2006). While, Work engagement indicates to the relationship of the employees with their job. Engagement was first defined by Kahn (1990) as "the harnessing of organizational members' selves to their work roles". Also stated that "in engagement, people employ and express themselves physically, cognitively, and emotionally during role performances" and "in disengagement people withdraw and defend themselves physically, cognitively and emotionally during role performances" (p. 694).

The most usually used definition of work engagement: an effective, positive work-related status which is characterized by vigor, dedication and absorption. Vigor indicates to high levels of energy and mental flexibility while working, while dedication indicates to being strongly engaged in one's work and experiencing a feel of enthusiasm, challenge, and significance. The aim of this study was to discover the relationship between the behavior of transformational leadership and teachers' work engagement Libyan schools in Turkey. Transformational leadership behavior, were measured by the Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire Short Form (MLQ -5X) (Bass & Avolio,1995). Sixteen questions of the MLQ 5X Short Form relating to the Transformational leadership were utilized in this study to measure four dimensions of Transformational leadership behavior: idealized influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individual consideration. Work engagement was measured by Schaufeli and Bakker (2003), this instrument consists of 16 items that measure three dimensions of work engagement: vigor, dedication and absorption. Descriptive statistics of the transformational leadership and work engagement variables are reported. The correlations between all variables in the study obtained using Pearson correlation.

It does that by testing a model of such influences using a set of data gathered from 128 teacher in Libyan primary schools in Turkey. They responded to questions about their supervisor's transformational leadership, and work engagement. The results show positive relationship between transformational leadership and the work engagement of the teachers. And significant and positive relationship between dimensions of transformational leadership and teachers' work engagement. With note there is less correlation between transformational leadership dimensions with Dedication and Absorption. This implies that transformational leadership is deemed suitable for managing primary schools. Schools that have leadership ability to change their management approach using leadership skills will further develop their performance. Thus, schools who want to adopt the work engagement must resource their initiatives and increase the abilities that should be given serious attention by school aiming to be high level.

Keywords: Transformational leadership, Idealized Influence, Work Engagement, Vigor.



## MANAGING CULTURAL DIVERSITY AS A DETERMINANT OF COMPETITIVENESS AND THE MODERATING ROLE OF INNOVATION CAPABILITY

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Emre Sezici (Dumlupinar University)

Today, the management of cultural diversity is seen as the antecedent of many outputs that define the competitiveness of the company. In this study, the influence of the management of cultural differences on firm competitiveness was investigated. In this context, the questionnaires obtained from 475 top level and middle level managers of 95 medium size and large scale enterprises operating in manufacturing sector in Marmara region were analyzed with SPSS 21 and Lisrel 8.51 package programs. Also, effect analysis is performed to determine whether innovation capability has a moderating effect or not in these effects. It is confirmed that the innovation capability has a moderating effect on both relationship between competitiveness with management of cultural diversity withdrawing regression curve. In this study measured the firm competitiveness by a scale developed by Yüce (2016), and management of cultural diversity by a scale developed by Dilek (2014), and firm innovation capability by a scale developed by Calantone et. al (2002). Fit indexes of the scales were analyzed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the relations between variables were examined with Correlation Analysis and Linear Regression Analysis, moderating role of innovation capability was analyzed by Hierarchical Regression Analysis and Simple Slopes Test. As a result of the correlation analysis, positive and significant relationships were found among all the variables. As a result of the regression analysis, the dimensions of managing cultural diversity; reformist and being able to look at from different perspectives, it was determined that the firm positively and significantly affected the dimensions of competitiveness focused on quality and proactivity. In addition, moderating role of innovation capability was found on this relationship. Findings were discussed based on the Resource Based Theory framework. Theoretical and practical implications were explained, and recommendations for future researches were discussed.

Keywords: Managing Cultural Diversity, Innovation Capability, Competitiveness

## THE MODERATING ROLE OF EXTERNAL NETWORKS ON FEAR OF MISSING OUT AND CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP RELATIONSHIP

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Emre Sezici (Dumlupinar University)

The communication technologies that make up the technological infrastructure of the post industrial era have caused the creation of new kinds of associations and virtual communities, as well as the creative industries that produce high added value goods and services based on individual creativity in intellectual property. In this study, the effect of the fear of missing out developments, which is thought to be the effect of the development of corporate entrepreneurship in the data obtained from the managers of 70 companies operating in the creative industry within the Marmara region, were analyzed with SPSS 21 and Lisrel 8.51 package programs. Also, effect analysis is performed to determine whether external networks has a moderating effect or not in these effects. It is confirmed that the external networks has a moderating effect on both relationship between corporate entrepreneurship with fear of missing out withdrawing regression curve. In this study measured the fear of missing out by a scale developed by Gökler et. al. (2016), and external networks by a scale developed by Yüce (2016), and corporate entrepreneurship by a scale developed by Özer (2011). Fit indexes of the scales were analyzed by Confirmatory Factor Analysis, the relations between variables were examined with Correlation Analysis and Linear Regression Analysis, moderating role of external networks was analyzed by Hierarchical Regression Analysis and Simple Slopes Test. As a result of the correlation analysis, positive and significant relationships were found among all the variables. As a result of regression analysis, fear of missing out developments positively and significantly influences corporate entrepreneurship; external networks have also been associated with this moderator role. Findings were discussed based on the Blue Ocean Strategy Theory framework. Theoretical and practical implications were explained, and recommendations for future researches were discussed.

Keywords: Fear of Missing Out, Corporate Entrepreneurship, External Networks

## **FUNCTION OF THE MEDIA CREATING THE OPINION AND THE MANIPULATION IN THE DEMOCRATIC AND ANTI- DEMOCRATIC REGIMES**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Eray ACAR (Dumlupınar University)

The influence of the media on public opinion, which is defined as a common judgment by the public about facts, events and information, is an undeniable dimension. Although often seem to have the same meaning, the functions of setting agenda and creating public opinion are at different levels of meaning. In order for the public to be able to form, it is necessary to setting the agenda for submission, elaboration and preparation for conversion. It is a kind of social awareness building process. The fact that the awareness of society is gathered around certain ideas in a more organizing way and is made into a judging opinion constitutes public opinion. However, these two concepts complement each other and function in a cooperative manner in the creation of public opinion.

There are serious differences between democratic, freely "public" and "non-democratic" regimes that are equipped with concepts such as freedom of expression, freedom of thought, and freedom of the press. The spontaneous public opinion in pluralistic democracies is a source of reference for managers to solve social and political problems as well as a voice of society as a common sense.

In democracies, impartial and independent media are the most influential factors in forming the public opinion, opinion leaders, individuals' individual attitudes such as family structure, ideology, commitment to traditions, and factors affecting the formation of opinions. Besides,

It acts as a kind of catalyst between the other effective factors and the individual and indirectly increases the level of influence on the individual.

In some democratic regimes in which expression freedom and freedom of the press are suppressed, as well as being a characteristic feature of non-democratic totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, the manipulator media is aiming to remove the process of public opinion making from social realities. Media ensures by the propaganda tactics carried out together with the disinfection, the media pushing the human into the spiral of silence, and creates a guided artificial public opinion, thus creating an atmosphere of thought that will not interfere with the interests of public power owner.

Keywords: Democracy, Setting The Public Opinion, Media, Manipulation.

## **POLITICAL CULTURE AND MEDIA AS A LIVING RESOURCE OF POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES**

Asst.Prof.Dr. Eray ACAR (Dumlupınar University)

In the society we live, the concept of Political Culture introduced by our feelings, thoughts and attitudes towards the political system and political life may differ from society to society. In the process from the childhood to the death of the individuals, a certain number of factors affect the people and give shape to their political socialization. Ideology develops and is formed in Political Culture patterns. By the help of the ideology in harmony with the political culture they have, the people put forth the desire for realization of the common aimed targets. In view of that, by using shared symbols, people may get together towards shared feelings and thoughts. Ideology and political cultures are basic images based on the importance of thinking. Ideologies and political cultures benefit from symbols, signs and jargon to enforce their legitimacy laws. The jargon and the symbols used are elements that take place in the 'worldview' and fulfill a very important social function. This 'unity of understanding and attitude', which serves to understand the realities of people around us, comes as a whole as a culture. Nowadays, in parallel with the increasing significance of the media, some ideological messages directed towards the individuals are given by using the media as well. The role of the social, printed and visual media in this matter particularly has come to a state which is out of question.

Keywords: Worldview, Ideology, Ideological Device, Media, Political Culture.



## ERZURUM TAX REVOLTS SEEN AS A SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gülcan IŞIK (Gazi University)

People's taking to the streets, vandalising everything and becoming aggressive during the French Revolution forced philosophers to study and analyze mass spirit and its mentality. At this point, social movements sociology claims that the real dynamic of the change lies in the history, not in the society. In the light of some historicist predictions, classical approach that envisage a society which progresses according to the predetermined rules of history, studies social movements in some specific stages and describes these movements as only the reflections of the ongoing structural changes. In this paradigm, social movements are like "fires" that arise during social and economical crisis times. We see many rebellions in Anatolia during the time starting January 1906 till II. Constitutionalist Period in 1908. The longest one of these rebellions was the one which started with economical requests in March 1906 in Erzurum. In this study, considering the fact that social structure is effective in the composition of collective behaviour types, it is assumed that incidents in Erzurum could be defined as a social movement. The background and the appearance of the incidents are studied in the light of the criteria designed by Smelser regarding the formation of collective action via qualitative analysis method. As a result of the analysis, it became evident that with its many aspects, Erzurum incident is a social movement. Thus, the aim to contribute to the acceptances of this very important incident of our national history in the literature with a different point of view is achieved.

Keywords: Erzurum Incident, Social Movement, Collective Spirit, Union and Progress, Tax Revolts.



## **CYPRUS IN THE PROCESS OF EU MEMBERSHIP: ANALYSIS OF TÜSİAD'S 2002 CYPRUS VIEW AND LOBBYING ACTIVITIES AIMED AT GREECE THROUGH PRINT MEDIA**

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Gülcan IŞIK (Gazi University)

Pressure groups, which is a term used to define a group of people, and mostly employers, who gather in order to represent a specific group of people's interests against the governments, public interest in a broad sense or other interest groups, are groups that seek to affect policies that look out for public interests as a comparative field and that cannot be defined as a political party are generally, though not always, organised officially. Today, pressure groups, in pluralistic or one-party regimes, exist in many parts and levels of the political system, can affect some political decisions, and they can even shape some incidents and decisions. Accordingly, in this study TÜSİAD's, which is assumed as one of the most effective economy based pressure groups in Turkey, actions and opinions related to Cyprus question in 2002 when very important incidents happened in the process of Turkey's European Union membership process are studied. Since one of the most important turning points of EU membership process Copenhagen Political Criteria and EU adjustment law were passed into law in 2002, this year has been taken as a base for the study. In the study, which is conducted through newspapers called Hürriyet and Radikal by the use of qualitative analysis method, it is seen that TÜSİAD has all of the qualities of pressure groups defined in the literature and created sphere of influence on Cyprus issue exactly like a political party.

Keywords: TÜSİAD, European Union, Pressure Groups, Lobby, Greece.

## THE EVALUATION OF THE CLERGYMAN IMAGE IN NARRATIVES IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE NOVEL "YEŞİL GECE"

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ülkü Ayşe OĞUZHAN BÖREKÇİ (Gazi University)

Religion and clergymen have had a very important place in social and individual life almost in every period of the human history. In this respect, sometimes positive meanings and sometimes negative roles have been attributed to the religion and clergymen. It can certainly be stated that these approaches have been related to every society's own historical and social conditions. On the other hand, religion is the domain which is the most open to exploitation. Hence, as mentioned above, religion, which is very important both for the individual and the society, is a concept which can be used by certain circles to mislead people intentionally. In this respect, this topic is studied in different narratives, some observations were made regarding that society's sensitivity to religion could be exploited, and some messages were given to the society to be careful about this issue.

When the social and historical past of Turkey is considered, it is again seen that sometimes religion and clergyman concept is represented with "good/positive" images and sometimes these concepts are represented with "bad/negative" images. From this point of view, in this study, it is analysed that with which images the clergymen are presented in the novel "Yeşil Gece" by Reşat Nuri Güntekin via text analysis which is a qualitative method. As a result of the analysis, it is determined that in this novel there are messages regarding that some people who look like "clergymen" can exploit religion and the sentimental values of the society.

Keywords: Anlatı, Türk Romanı, Din Adamı, "Yeşil Gece"

## THE OUTLOOK OF MEN-WOMEN RELATIONSHIPS AND FEMINISM DISCUSSIONS IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE NOVEL "JÖN TÜRK"

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ülkü Ayşe OĞUZHAN BÖREKÇİ (Gazi University)

What kind of a structure men-women relationships should be in and feminism related to this matter have been controversial topics both in the past and today in the Ottoman-Turkish society. At this point, modernisation concept has been in the centre. This is because, with the modernisation process, it is known that there have been sometimes a traditional, sometimes a modern and sometimes a synthesist point of views regarding the bases on which the relationships between men and women are to be regulated. "Feminism" concept, closely related to the discussions on this topic, has taken its place in the Ottoman-Turkish society and brought the new formations related to these into the social and political arena.

In the study, in the last period of the Ottoman Empire, which aspects of the discussions in question were discussed are examined in the antagonism of traditional and modern values. While conducting the study, symbolic structures presented regarding men-women relationships and the images regarding how the concept of feminism should be interpreted by the Ottoman-Turkish society are revealed through Ahmet Mithat's novel "Jön Türk". The explanation of the importance of this novel and the reason why this novel is analysed in this study is as follows: While the framework of men-women relationships were written in many novels in the Ottoman Empire period, one of the most important works in which feminism was transparently discussed is "Jön Türk." As a result of the analysis conducted, it is determined that the concept of feminism and men-women relationships are studied with a synthesist approach.

Keywords: "Men-Women Relationships", "Feminism", the novel "Jön Türk"

## THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON MANAGEMENT FROM THE SOCIAL PERSPECTIVE: EMIRDAĞ EXAMPLE

Student Tugay ÇÖMEZ (Afyon Kocatepe University)

Migration is as old as human history, but keeps up-to-date. The land of Emirdağ, which houses the Amorium Antique City, was once home to many communities such as Hittites, Lydians, Phrygians, Hellenes, Romans and Byzantines. It has also been an important geography for Turks. In addition to this historical role, Emirdağ district draws attention with immigration to Emirdağ and emigration from Emirdağ.

Emirdağ district, which differs in terms of population movements, has interesting features in terms of its place on internal and external migration and its social, political impacts. Particularly during the last decade, the population of the district has been decreasing every year, so this district has been losing its cultural diversity and wealth.

The purpose of this paper is to reveal the sociological change processes of Emirdağ district and the population movements of this district from the managing perspective. This study will also reveal impacts of migration on rural Emirdağ, problems related to migration and proposals for solutions to problems in question by benefitting from periodicals, researches, and particularly archive documents on immigration to Belgium

Keywords: Migration, History, Population, Emirdağ, Culture



## **THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CAPITAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL INNOVATION: EVIDENCE FROM HIGH TECHNICAL EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS THAT AFFILIATED TO NBTVE IN LIBYA**

PhD. Ibrahim.A.H.MOHAMED (Kastamonu University)  
Assoc.Prof.Dr. Aysun KANBUR (Kastamonu University)

In today's business world the concern of organizations has shifted from relying solely on natural resources to depended on intellectual resources. Organizational capital is one of the most significant component of intellectual capital and include many things accepted in the literature as institutionalized knowledge, patents, databases, structures, manuals, processes and systems. Organizational capital is the main part of intellectual asset that exists even when employees leave the company; hence it is known as employee-independent. It forms a body of knowledge that must reach the managerial and other decision making levels. Organizational capital is created by containing and retaining knowledge that becomes property of the organization. This indicates the importance and role of organizational capital in innovation and development. Therefore, the ability of an organization to generate innovation is closely linked to its organizational capital, or its ability to use its knowledge based resources. Based on these explanations, the aim of this study is to determine the relationship between organizational capital and organizational innovation. For addressing this relationship a research was conducted with members of High Technical Education Institutions that affiliated to the National Board for Technical and Vocational Education (NBTVE) in Libya. In this context, it is also aimed to understand whether organizational capital in High Technical Education Institutions has an active role in promoting innovation in these institutions. Data of the research was collected through questionnaire technique. For measuring organizational capital, "Organizational Capital Scale" used in the study of Subramaniam and Youndt (2005) was used and for measuring organizational innovation, "Organizational Innovation Scale" used in the study of Hamidizadeh and Eghtesadi (2012) was used. According to the findings of reliability and validity analyses, reliability and validity of the scales were proven in this study. In the data gathering process, the aim of the research was explained to the members and data was collected who voluntarily accepted to attend the research. At the end of the data gathering process 206 questionnaires taken back and 6 of them ruled out due to incomplete questions. Thus, the data taken from the 200 questionnaires, which were statistically accepted, were used in the analysis of the study. For testing the main hypothesis of the study, regression analysis was utilized. Findings demonstrated that there is found a positive and significant relationship between organizational capital and organizational innovation and the main hypothesis of the study is supported. On the basis of the findings, the study suggests that organizational capital can play a significant role on enhancing the organizational innovation. Therefore, NBTVE in Libya should find a way to be competitive with other competitors into inside and outside Libya by taking consideration organizational capital. Innovation capability is still in its infancy in Libya. The findings of the study will be helpful to practitioners, policymakers and executive managers to understand the concept of organizational capital as one of the most important components of intellectual capital in its depth. Therefore, building awareness about the importance of organizational capital at High Technical Education Institutions that affiliated to NBTVE in Libya, and also, other academic institutions should be sustained, protected, developed and managed to increase organizational innovation as a creator of competitive advantage.

Keywords: Organizational Capital, Organizational Innovation, High Technical Education Institutions, NBTVE in Libya.



## THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF TURKEY'S PLACE

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hayrettin KESGİNGÖZ (Karabük University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Serkan DİLEK (Kastamonu University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali KONAK (Karabük University)

In international trade, countries demand goods and services from other countries to meet their needs when they can not meet their needs. There is very little self-sufficiency in the world conjuncture. International trade is inevitable for countries if it is thought that human need is endless. If Turkey's position in the world conjuncture and trading is expected to be considered in place of a table that overlap with each other. But despite being part of a country that uses the advantages of its geographical location, Turkey is not much of a say in world trade using this advantage in foreign trade. There are many reasons for this.

This study has highlighted Turkey's place in international trade. with the help of foreign trade figures and international indices in the study are described Turkey's place in the world conjuncture. Moreover, despite the position in the world conjuncture, the study has been completed by presenting the reasons for not being able to have a say in foreign trade in the world conjuncture and suggesting solutions for not having a word.

Keywords: International Trade, Business Cycle, Trade, geographical location

## RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CONSUMER CREDIT AND CURRENT PUBLIC: EXAMPLE OF TURKEY

Asst.Prof.Dr. Hayrettin KESGİNGÖZ (Karabük University)

Asst.Prof.Dr. Ali KONAK (Karabük University)

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Serkan DİLEK (Kastamonu University)

The current account deficit is a major problem of Turkey's economy for many years. This foreign capital investments in Turkey's economy to overcome the problem are provided input. There are two ways to shut down the current account deficit. The first is the inflow of foreign capital and borrowing the other. People living in Turkey continues its life constantly borrowing banks. These debt instruments as loans, they are to use. In Turkey, people in housing loans, vehicle loans, and they use their personal credit cards.

This work will be analyzed in the absence of an effect on the use of consumer credit current account deficit. Analysis methods to be used in the co-integration analysis and Granger causality analysis. These methods will be determined by using loans and direction of the relationship between long and short-term deficit.

Keywords: Current Account, Loans, Cointegration, Granger Causality Analysis

## **A SPIRITUAL APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CYBER- LOAFING ACTIVITIES IN INSTITUTIONS: ETHICAL LEADERSHIP**

Res.Asst. Erkan NUR (Harran University)  
Lec. Rojda NUR (Harran University)

With the penetration of information and communication technology into the business world in the 21st century, it is seen that there have been major changes in the structures and business processes of enterprises. Nowadays, thanks to information and communication technology, employees can reach millions of data in a short time by pressing a button at the desk. For this reason, the Internet has become a necessity for businesses, not a privilege.

In our age, the benefits provided by information technology to businesses are indisputable. Especially nowadays when we have experienced the 4th Industrial Revolution, we see that the need for information and communication technology is even greater. But sometimes it seems that the internet is being used by the employees outside of the institutional targets and politics in the enterprises. This situation is called " Cyber-Loafing" in the literature. When the studies done in the literature are examined, it is seen that the reasons that lead the employees to cyber poverty are; mobing, lack of organizational justice, job dissatisfaction, organizational insecurity. The management of these factors in an institution is achieved through the ethical behavior of the leaders. The ethical management of the leaders will increase employees' confidence in the organization and reduce job dissatisfaction. Also, due to the sense of justice that is in the lead, employees will show a decrease in cyber-loafing activity. For this reason, in this study, emphasis was placed on the importance of ethical leadership in the prevention of cyber-loafing activities.

Keywords: Keywords: Ethical Leadership, Cyber-loafing, Internet

## THE ROLE OF CORPORATE REPUTATION IN THE FORMATION OF CUSTOMER LOYALTY IN BUSINESSES

Lec. Rojda NUR (Harran University)

Res.Asst. Erkan NUR (Harran University)

The rapid development and changes that have taken place along with globalization have forced businesses to survive in an intense competitive environment. In this case, not only the tangible values but also the intangible values are gaining importance in the competitive advantage of the businesses. The most important intangible values that businesses have are their corporate reputation. Corporate reputation is the perception of people within and outside the organization with the most general definition. Corporate reputation is an abstract phenomenon that can be achieved as a result of many years, and it has a strategic potential to maintain competitive advantage. Corporate reputation provides many benefits to businesses. Customer loyalty at the beginning of these benefits is defined as the desire to maintain the customer's relationship with an enterprise or brand. In this context; increased competition and changes in customer needs and expectations have made it more difficult to provide customer loyalty and satisfaction. At this point, it has become inevitable in terms of businesses to establish positive corporate reputation and image and to ensure its continuity. In general, the role of corporate reputation in the formation of customer loyalty has been explored in this study.

Keywords: Keywords: Corporate Reputation, Customer Loyalty, Corporate Image

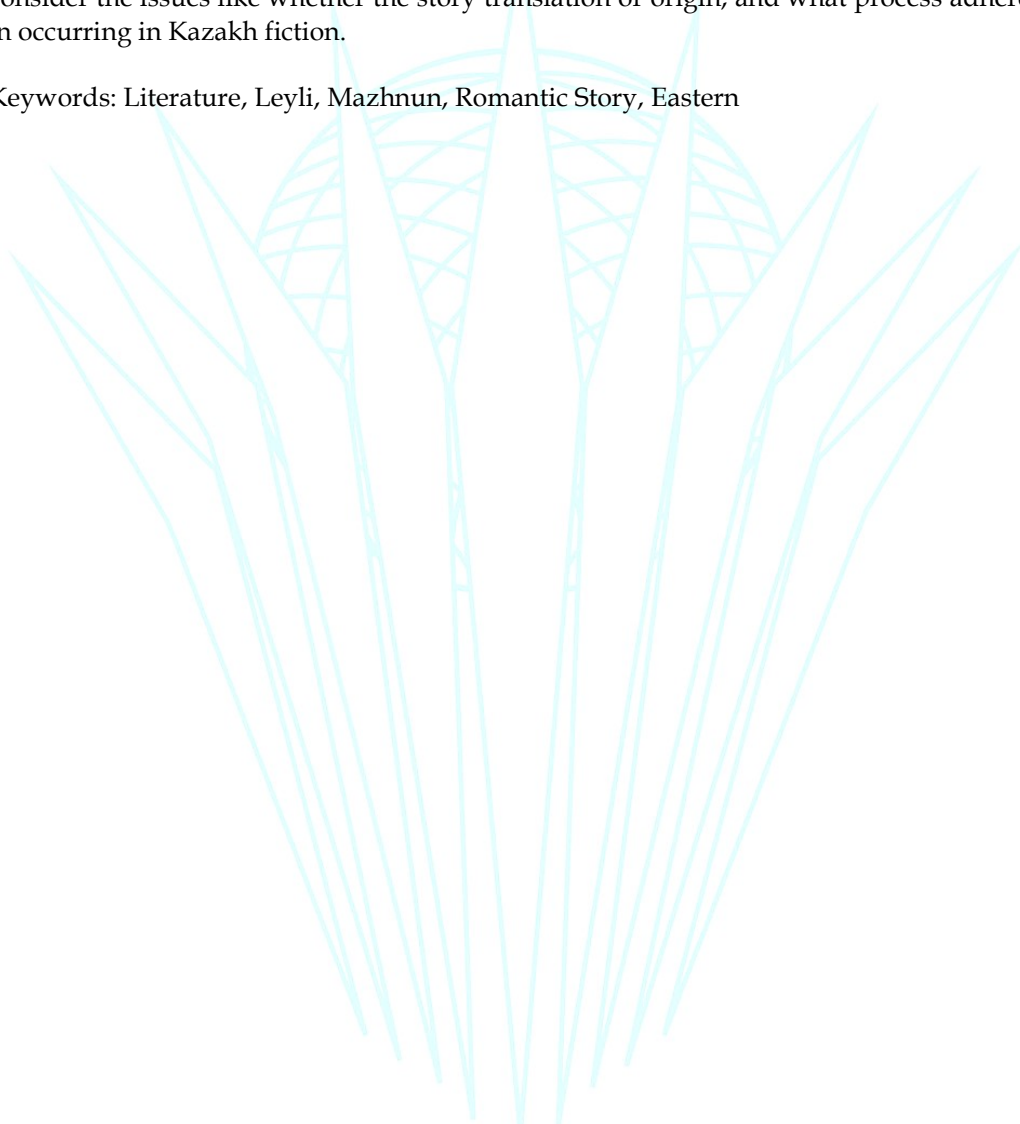
## KAZAKH'S SAGA "LAYLI AND MAZHUNUN"

PhD. Yerlan ALASHBAYEV (Ahmet Yesevi University)

The "Leyli -Mazhnun" story's origin is Arabic legend, the romantic legend nourished with eastern features and is precious treasures of word. Its widely-spread among the Kazakh people, extended chanting means that it wasn't indifferent poem for Kazakh poets.

The article handles the evaluation of "Leyli-Mazhnun" story which is the firsts among the stories of Kazakh poets of classical literature in terms of scientific viewpoint. It will consider the issues like whether the story translation or origin, and what process adhered in occurring in Kazakh fiction.

Keywords: Literature, Leyli, Mazhnun, Romantic Story, Eastern





## THE COMPARISON OF GERUNDS USED IN ISTANBUL TURKISH WITH THOSE IN UZBEK, TURKMEN AND AZERBAIJAN TURKISH LANGUAGES

Lec. Önder ÇANGAL (Gaziantep University)

Lec. Serdar ÖZDEMİR (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Gerunds are the noun- based words that are created by adding several suffixes to verb forms. In other words, gerunds can be described as words not showing the properties of a verb though they have a concept of a verb. Gerunds are divided into three groups: gerunds made from nouns, gerunds made from adjectives and gerunds made from adverbs.

The suffixes ('-mak', '-ma' and '-iş') that are used to make gerunds from nouns in Istanbul Turkish have various usages in different Turkish dialects. In this research, the counterparts of the gerunds made from nouns in Istanbul Turkish in Uzbek, Turkmen and Azerbaijan Turkish languages will be stressed and the properties of these gerunds will be discussed and then the counterparts of these suffixes in Uzbek, Turkmen and Azerbaijan Turkish languages will be exemplified.

Keywords: Gerunds, Clause, Gerunds Made From Nouns, Istanbul Turkish, Uzbek Turkish, Turkmen Turkish, Azerbaijan Turkish.

## WRITING PROBLEMS OF THE BASIC - LEVEL SYRIAN STUDENTS LEARNING TURKISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Lec. Önder ÇANGAL (Gaziantep University)

Lec. Serdar ÖZDEMİR (Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University)

Reading, listening, writing and speaking skills respectively are emphasized in language teaching and it is suggested that grammar be taught simultaneously with these main skills. Although all the skills are really important for learners to evaluate how well they have learnt a language, teachers can analyse their students' language levels more easily in especially writing and speaking skills because these two skills require learners to comprehend, analyse and synthesize what they have learnt. It is really crucial to analyse students' writing problems and to carry out the necessary improvements in order to improve writing skill, which students have much difficulty in. Therefore, in this study, the writing problems of Syrian students were analysed and the suggestions on solving them were presented. The study was realised with the scanning method. The data related to the writing problems of the students were acquired from the writing sections of the exams carried out in Turkish teaching centre and their writing homework.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish To Foreigners, Writing Skill, Teaching Turkish To Syrians, Writing Problems.

## **DO DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ACADEMICIANS BUILD A DIFFERENCE UPON PERCEIVED TRANSACTIONAL LEADERSHIP BEHAVIORS AT UNIVERSITY?**

Student Saleem A M MUSTAFA (Kastamonu University)

In the field of leadership, numerous studies focused different leadership styles in terms of demographic characteristics of leaders or members. The current study structured for investigating perceived transactional leadership behaviors at university in terms of academician's demographic characteristics. Accordingly, the aim of this study is to understand whether demographic characteristics of academicians build a difference upon perceived transactional leadership behaviors at university. For explaining this, an empirical research was conducted with academicians of a university in Turkey. Data of the research was collected through questionnaire technique. In the data gathering process, the aim of the research was explained to the academicians and data was collected who voluntarily accepted to attend the research. At the end of the data gathering process 305 academicians participated to the research. In the questionnaire used in the research, there are demographic questions in the first part and there are questions about transactional leadership in the second part. For measuring demographic characteristics of academicians, gender, marital status, age, title, total seniority, seniority at current university, working period with the manager and managerial position ownership selected as demographic characteristics. For measuring perceived transactional leadership behaviors, "Multifactor Leadership Questionnaire (MLQ-6S)" of Bass and Avolio (1992) was utilized. Also, the scale consists of two dimensions as contingent reward and management by exception. The reliability of the scale was analyzed by Cronbach Alpha and its validity was analyzed by confirmatory factor analysis. According to the findings reliability and validity of the scale was proven once again. In this study, by using the variance and t-test analyses, how academician's perceived transactional leadership behaviors vary in terms of their demographic characteristics have examined.

Keywords: Perceived Transactional Leadership Behaviors, Demographic Characteristics of Academicians.

## **THE IMPORTANCE OF NGO'S IN DISASTERS: THE AKUT SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION CASE**

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülçin GÜREŞÇİ (9 Eylül University)

Disaster losses have been rising throughout the world owing to the some factors: destruction of nature, climate change, overuse of agricultural land and so on. Emergency response systems are important to protect human life at the disasters. Due to high increase in the population at the cities causes to increase importance of pre-disaster education. Governments should take some precautions to the disasters, but it will be not sufficient. Therefore the role of the NGO's at the country is of great importance. AKUT Search and Rescue Association has been great importance since 1996 in Turkey. This association has saved many lives at the earthquakes, natural-related accidents, natural disasters and all emergency conditions, and help to improve preparedness of the people to the disasters. This study gives some policy implications for preparedness to the disasters.

Keywords: Disasters, Non-Governmental Organizations, Preparedness

## LABOR MARKET FLEXIBILITY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Asst. Prof. Dr. Gülçin GÜREŞÇİ (9 Eylül University)

This study aims to discuss the labor market flexibility, and its effect to reduce unemployment problem. Unemployment is one of the most important socio-economic problems for the countries. When empirical studies on the labor market are examined, it is seen that the more rigid labor market institutions are obstacles to the creation of new jobs and therefore this causes higher levels of unemployment. For this reason, flexibility in the labor market should be exists for job creation. The labor market of most developing countries actually has flexibility because the informal economy is large. Policies aimed at increasing the flexibility of the labor market have significant implications for reducing unemployment. These policies should also improve the quality of employment and reduce the possible short-term adverse effects.

Keywords: Flexibility, Labor Market, Unemployment



## A VIEW TO THE PROBLEM “FOLKLORE AND ISLAM” IN THE ARCHAIC-MYTHOLOGY THINKING CONTEXT

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Galib SAYILIOV (AMEA Folklore Institute)

The problem of “Folklore and Islam” covers the complex issues, especially the methodological approaches as the research theme. The materialist and idealist approaches in this area deny one another. As the religion and folklore - both are of public consciousness, the philosophical approach to them is always actual. Mythology is considered the first stage in the history of public consciousness. Many of the forms of consciousness are developing through the division of mythological consciousness. Religion and folklore are transformed into the forms of independent historical consciousness by actual membership in mythological consciousness. Mythology and religion are inseparable phenomena, and they confirm the truth of the same creation in both diachronically-historical and synchronous stages. Folklore is a concept of public consciousness like mythology and religion. Religion is closely linked to folklore, such as the ideology of creation, its outlook and the social-cultural system of behavior. Revelation is the divine-canonical phenomenon. The propagation of the revelation texts by oral verbalism constitutes the level of folklore.

Keywords: Folklore, Myth, Mythology, Religion, Islam, Materialism, Idealism, Social Consciousness, Mythological Consciousness, Historical Consciousness

## THE POETICAL PARADIGMS OF THE ISLAMIC RELIGION IN AZERBAIJAN FOLKLOR

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Galib SAYILIOV (AMEA Folklore Institute)

The religion is a very complex phenomenon as the public consciousness. One of the branches of the expression of the myth-religion relationships is magic-religion relations. The magic is closely related to the mythology on the one hand and on the other hand it is related with the religion. Magician is the practice of gambling based on the mythical religious imagination system. The ideological basis of this practice, the basis of belief forms the formation of primitive religious imaginations. The religious views have the polytheist and monotheistic structure. The most controversial issue in the history of Turkish religion is the concept of "religion godliness". "Godism" (in other words, "tengrianstvo") is the name given by the investigators to the belief system standing in the centre of the image God (Tengri). The ancient Turks knew God in the name of Allah. In the Godism the transition from the polytheist beliefs to the monotheism is observed. Its signs have kept itself in the epos "Kitabi-Dede Gorgud". The transformation to the Islam has protected itself in Azerbaijan folklore in many levels and elements belonging to it: Idea: God is Allah. Cosmography: Fly - Paradise, Damu - Hell. Paremology - speech folklore. Ceremony behavioral formulas. Ashug activity.

Keywords: Folklore, Azerbaijan Folklore, Religion, Islam Religion, Mythology-Religion, Polytheism, Monotheism, Godism

## BALKANLARIN LINGUA FRANKASI OLARAK TÜRKÇE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Adriatik DERJAJ (University of Tirana)

Sunumuzda "Türkçe'nin Bir Lingua Franka" olduğunu, yani bir prestij dili olduğunu dilbilimsel verilerle ispatlamaya çalışacağız. Türkçenin Balkan Dillerine kazandırdığı dilsel değerlerde odaklanmaktayız. Ortaçağ Türkçesi Dönemi olarak adlandırmak istediğimiz Oğuzca-Osmanlıca dil unsurlarının, Balkan Dillerinin en eskisi olan Arnavutçadaki tazeliğini tıpkı ilk konuşanlarının ağızından çıktığı gibi koruduğunu dile getirmek: tespitlerimizi Türkiyat araştırmalarına armağan etmektir. Araştırmamız Balkanoloji Alanında olup, Türkçenin Balkan Dilleriyle ilişkisini içermekte.

Balkan ülkeleri ve hatta daha da doğru söylemek gerekirse Balkan Halkları, Türkler ile uzun bir süre içinde temasta olduklarından dolayı, sadece iktisadi ve siyasi ilişkilerde kalmamışlar: aralarındaki bütün beşeri ilişkiler, Dünyada eşi olmayan bir Kültürel İplik doğurmuş. Bu iplik ise Balkan Dillerini örten Dünya Görüşü dikilmiştir. Sözcük ve dilbilgisel alış-verişleri yanı sıra da, özellikle XIV y.y sonlarında ve XV. y.y başlarında, türkler Balkan coğrafyasına yeni devlet idaresi, yeni kurumlar, yeni sosyal düzen ve yeni anlambilimsel değerleri taşıyan, balkan halklarının yeni tanıştığı bir din, İslam dinini de getirmişlerdir. Araştırmamız ise, güncel verilere dayanarak, saha çalışmalara ve önceki salt incelemelere dayanarak, Türkçenin Balkan Dilleri için bir Lingua Franka olduğunu orataya çıkarıyor. Araştırmamız, dilbilgisel tespitleri baz alarak morfo-sentaktik kriterlere başvurur, Türk Dili Tarihi, Toplumdilbilim, Türk Dilbilgisi, ve Türk Ad Bilim alanına da katkı sağlamakta.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Lingua Franka, Osmanlıca, Arnavutça, Dilbilgisi, Balkanoloji

## CONSIDERING URBAN TRANSFORMATION PROJECTS WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL ASPECTS: CASE OF ESKISEHIR METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

Asst. Prof. Dr. Murat YAMAN (Dumlupınar University)

Lec. Erkan ÇAKIR (Dumlupınar University)

There are many urban transformation projects by local administrations under the name of “urban transformation” home and abroad. It is getting more and more important to change and improve the structure of cities and to create a more beautiful environment especially in the problematic part of the cities. During urban transformation processes, economic, physical and social aspects are frequently discussed.

Within this framework, the social aspect of this process is foreshadowed by physical priorities. From social point of view, what is meant by urban transformation is to integrate people living in dire parts of the city to the other parts and people, to win them back to city and to solve their problems. For this reason, the strategy and decisions taken during urban transformation projects are pretty important. It should be aimed that problems of people be solved, economic and social needs be met, and other inconveniences be dealt.

In this study, the urban transformation projects by Eskisehir Metropolitan Municipality are focused. Social problems that come out of transformed parts of city are detected. Social aspects of the urban transformation projects by Eskisehir Metropolitan Municipality are dealt in detail and the spatial reflections of this process are examined in depth.

Keywords: Urbanization, Urban Transformation, Eskisehir Metropolitan Municipality

## CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES OF ADMINISTRATORS IN ORIENTAL POLITICAL TREATISES ACCORDING TO RATIONAL CHOICE THEORIES

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür ÖNDER (Dumlupınar University)

From the irrational to the rational, at the end of the historical and the conceptual transition, ration, which is assumed as the single and absolute authority in finding true, lays at the heart of political/administrative/economic relations. A single, absolute and universal true attached to the human ration from Adam Smith's maximizing individual behavior pattern and "homo economics" through Max Weber's understanding of world with broken magic to the rational administration/decision notion. Formation of foundation of a sovereign liberal/capitalist structure is based upon this notion. Decision theories with regard to rational choice approach are created by economical thinking, cost-benefit analysis and date at the table that projects future. rational decision approaches, thus, are criticized because of the fact that they are far away from reality and being neuter and utopist, especially in studies on public policy and public decisions; for example, Herbert Simon, who is against the notion of administration as pure science, talks about a limited "rationality".

In rational decision theories, ration is at the center as a reference point, but in political treaties from the Orient, a new field of examination is open with differences and familiarities. In works of Nizamulmulk's Siyasetname and Yusuf Has Hacib's Kutadgu Bilig, there is a Picture of ideal prince who is located at the top with reason at the top. Reason/ration is a basic filter in decision-making process of administrators. Reason is sine non qua for finding information, understanding it and making right laws and following politics. However, this reason is not the same as the reason of the Enlightenment, and the information is not created in modern objectivity (and instrumentalized). The general characteristic of these works shows that reason is not the only reference for the source of knowledge. Knowledge is like a pool in which deep truths lay, and with reason, only the concept "mind" can reach a right, fair and true decision in administrative and political processes. In the originality of Oriental Political Treatises, this study aims at a theoretical examination of approaches of administrators' decision-making with regard to rational choice. Old political treatises which handle not only reason but also experience, truth and mind, are needed to be compared to modern administration notion. In this context, despite of different experiences, the decision-making processes of administrators are handled with a conceptual, epistemological and critical examination.

Keywords: Political Treatise, Rational Choice, Science of Administration



## ENDLESS ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS OF BUREAUCRACY IN TURKEY AND ITS GLOBAL OVERLAPS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Özgür ÖNDER (Dumlupınar University)

History of bureaucracy in Turkey can be read as history of reforms. Meaning of reforms for bureaucracy was "saving state". Bureaucracy was both subject and object of this savior thought. Because of the fact that this thought is derived from the claim of being "intelligentsia", "enlightened", "intellectual", in other words the claim of being subject, bureaucracy was both "getting one's tongue round and strong enough" as Sabri Ülgener defined in the book called "Zihniyetler, Aydınlar ve İzmler". Atatürk's widely known statement "performers are stronger than decision-makers" is significant for to show the effect of bureaucracy will preserve its importance during the republican era. Positivism, the heritage of 19th Century ideology, can be seen as the main perspective of Turkish bureaucrats which dictate exact and solid attitudes towards any issue. The dominance of positivism can be observed from organization to operation in Turkish bureaucracy. Motto of this positivist perspective, which believe that paper works, codes, laws are enough to fix elaborate problems is "if there is no law, make law". This formalist point of view only focused on administrative structure and missed the fact that administrative reforms have potential to exceed society, politics and affect whole system. This situation is similar to making perpetual patch to clothes or dresses a wound to sick.

In the background this point of view, there is a strong traces of the Western thought which is closely followed in the 19th century. Since the projection of global developments is evident in the 200-year history of bureaucratic reforms, it is more meaningful to look at the outside first rather than to look at the inside in order to correctly understand the reform policy. 1838 Balta Limanı Trade Agreement and the 1839 Rescript of Gulhane which complete each other and made Ottoman as Doğan Avcıoğlu's conceptualization "semi-colony", passing new political economic and military (NATO) order after 1945, neoliberal design of the post-1980 economic policy represents the significant breakpoints in terms of showing this projection. It is also true that liberalism of the nineteenth century, liberal capitalist order is a determinant ideology which affect from politics to economics and law has also profound effect on Turkish bureaucracy. Within this context, for understanding and grasping the overlaps of reform policy of Turkish bureaucracy and the requirement of global capitalism and politics, it is preliminarily required to criticize the set of concepts which is applied in public administration. In this study, it is claimed that in order to understand endless administrative reforms for 200 years and its overlaps with global progress, can only be understood by looking at history and epistemology.

Keywords: Administrative Reforms, Turkish Bureaucracy, Globalization

## A RESEARCH ON THE EFFICIENCY OF TAX AMNESTY AND TAX CONFIGURATIONS FROM TAX OFFICE STAFF' POINT OF VIEW

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Niyazi KURNAZ (Dumlupınar University)  
Asst. Prof.Dr. Metin BAŞ (Dumlupınar University)  
Other Mehmet KAYA

Taxes are one of the most important sources of public needs. But, due to the fact that taxpayers don't fulfill their tax obligations on time, there have been difficulties in collecting tax revenues, which leads to the public financing problem. In order to overcome this problem, the political authorities grants tax amnesty from time to time, putting forward economic, political, psychological, social and etc. reasons. While these amnesties are perceived as the compromise of state and tax payer, it is seen by some segments as an element that removes taxpayers' responsibilities related to taxes. The aim of this study is to determine the opinions of the tax office personnel on the effectiveness of tax amnesty and of tax configurations in general. In order to determine the effectiveness of the tax amnesty and tax configurations of personnel working in the tax office, a survey was conducted on the personnel working in Kütahya Financial Office.

Keywords: Tax Amnesty, Tax Configurations, Effectiveness, Tax Office Personal

## THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF SHARING ECONOMY AND CURRENT SHARINGS ON SHARING BEHAVIORS UNDER THE SHARING ECONOMY

Müberra YURDAKUL (Kütahya Dumlupınar University)

The issue of sharing is not new as, sometimes shared and sometimes boasted sharing behavior by people for centuries. However, these shares are generally narrow and has low diversity. In this context, sharing economy is a new issue that people create a huge new economic system of individual systematic and regular sharing behaviors. Although there are many stakeholders that constitute this economic system, this study focuses on individuals. On the other hand, sharing phenomenon in Turkey is examined and it is trying to explain that the reasons why sharing economy in Turkey is not grow enough. From this point on the question is asked in this research: "To what extent do people know the share economy?". In the study, it is examined that possible effects of knowledge level about sharing economy and current sharing behaviors with nearby circles on future sharing behaviors via sharing platforms. In other words, the main aims of the study are to reveal the level of knowledge of Y generation who are grown in internet technologies and virtual sharing actions (photo, files, videos etc.) and determine the effects of knowledge level on participating intention in the sharing economy in the future. For this purpose, data was obtained by conducting an internet survey on 350 individuals, analysed these data and the findings obtained from this study, sharing economy is opened in front of Turkey be able to evaluate special.

Keywords: Sharing economy, Turkey, sharing intention, collaborative consumption



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